

The American Genealogist

Whole Number 73

Volume XIX, No. 1

July, 1942

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS

Plans have been made to publish the current volume of THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST. It has never been a really profitable undertaking. Subscriptions have paid, approximately, the printing costs. Occasional sales of back issues have made it possible to pay something, though very inadequately, for the time and labor of corresponding with contributors and subscribers; of reading offered articles and preparing them for the printers; of proof-reading; and of indexing each volume,—an onerous task.

It has been very largely a labor of love on the part of all connected with the quarterly, and we take this opportunity to thank the many contributors who have donated valuable articles, and the subscribers who have felt that the quarterly was worthy of their support.

It is impossible, in these times of tribulation, to assure the permanence or even the continuance of any peace-time undertaking. Aside from its claim as a science, genealogy is a hobby with thousands of people, a passion with many of them. Its inexpensiveness as a hobby, and its "escapist" nature, will doubtless lead many of its devotees, in war time as well as in peace, to spend some of their leisure moments in the pursuit of ancestors.

We shall do all in our power to carry the present volume through to completion. Beyond that, we can plan nothing definite. There may be rising costs of printing; the paper shortage may get worse; heavy taxation may cause subscriptions to fall off. These, or factors not now foreseeable, *may* render future volumes impossible. So we can plan only from day to day, from quarter to quarter.

The chief efforts of most of the adult population must go to war production and to essential services. That being understood, we make a promise: there will be no further mention of

the war in this magazine. The agencies for information, for propaganda, and for the building of morale, will prove sufficient. There is no danger that people will forget the war. But with many, morale will depend in some measure on the ability to obtain occasional "rest periods," to slip away from the unpleasant realities of the moment, to shut out "the tumult and the shouting," for a little time, in order to return refreshed and to take up the burden again. For many, and particularly for the young, sports and games afford this relaxing of tension. Others can find temporary forgetfulness and recreation only in some pastime that requires greater mental concentration. It is in offering to the many genealogically minded readers this very necessary relaxation, this respite from reality, that THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST can be, in these difficult times, of greatest service.

ENGLISH FEUDAL GENEALOGY

By G. ANDREWS MORIARTY, A.M., LL.B., F.S.A.

Historians, especially of the academic variety, are apt to look *de haut en bas* upon genealogical studies, yet, as one of our greatest mediæval historians once warned, the historian cannot afford to ignore genealogy, Cinderella though she be among the auxiliary sciences. This is especially true of the mediæval period, where the proper understanding of political as well as social and economic history is greatly aided by genealogical studies. As Dr. Round showed in his "Geoffrey de Mandeville," no clear idea can be arrived at regarding the confused anarchy which characterized the struggle between Stephen and the Empress, without a knowledge of the family connections and ramifications of the redoubtable Earl of Essex. In like manner, a knowledge of the family and connections of the Fitz Walters is of the greatest use in the study of the coalition which wrenched the Great Charter from John. In the field of social and economic history, genealogy is no less useful. The pedigrees of villain families published by Miss Cam (*The Genealogists' Magazine*, London, Vol. 6, pp. 306-310) throw considerable light on the social conditions of the mediæval villager. Genealogical studies are still more useful in connection with the economic and social life of both the baronial and knightly classes. To cite a single example: the fall of the great Northern baronial house of Bertram of Mitford in the latter half of the reign of Henry III through the alienation of their fees, necessitated by debts to the Jews, throws a searching light on the economic troubles of the

upper classes in the thirteenth century and upon the popular outcry which brought about the expulsion of Jewry from England in the succeeding reign. All of our leading historians of mediæval England, Professor Freeman, Bishop Stubbs, and above all Dr. Round, were enthusiastic genealogists and were greatly aided thereby in their historical work.

The study of mediæval genealogy may be divided into three main divisions. First: genealogies compiled in the middle ages. Secondly: genealogies made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the period of the Tudor and Stuart compilations. Thirdly: modern scientific studies of mediæval genealogy.

Genealogical compilations of the Middle Ages in England are, upon the whole, rather scarce. England never possessed a compilation comparable with the "Nobiliario" of Dom Pedro, the Portuguese princely genealogist of the fourteenth century. Neither the Saxons or Normans or their descendants, the mediæval English, were interested, to any great extent, in genealogy for its own sake, offering a striking contrast in this respect with their Keltic neighbors. Genealogical studies in the England of the middle ages were, generally speaking, of secondary interest and were pursued primarily for their use in establishing property rights and for the purpose of showing the descent of fees. It follows, therefore, that the largest collection of mediæval pedigrees is embodied in the pleadings drawn up in litigation over land, and these are buried away in the vast and uncalendared records of the Curia Regis, the De Banco Rolls and the Assize Rolls, the great number of which render the searching of them expensive in both time and money. Generally these pedigrees, compiled for legal purposes, are accurate and can be relied upon, but it must be remembered that they are *ex parte* statements made up to support a claim and give only one side of the story in a law case. The pedigrees are often of considerable length and then must be checked by reference to other contemporary records. I have in mind such a pedigree, compiled in the reign of Edward III in connection with a dispute over the advowson of a Northamptonshire church, which sets out nine generations. Naturally a pedigree of such length cannot be accepted without further checking. Such testing showed that, while inaccurate in some minor details, the descent set forth was, upon the whole, correct. These pedigrees from the Plea Rolls are among the best genealogical compilations of the period.

Next in volume are the "Genealogia Fundatoris" to be found in the Chartularies and Registers of the various monastic houses; it being the custom of the monks to insert therein a genealogy of the founder's family. The duty of compiling these pedigrees was assigned to certain brothers of the foundation and, as is to be expected, they vary greatly in their value. In some cases

the compiler was a careful and able antiquary, who used great care in his work, while to others it was a routine task performed in a perfunctory and careless fashion. One difficulty for the modern scholar in dealing with these pedigrees is the total lack of reference to the authority for the various statements contained therein. In some cases these may be proved or disproved today by recourse to surviving record evidence. But in many cases statements cannot be either proved or disproved and we must always remember that the compilers saw things which we do not now see. In such cases all that the modern scholar can do is to call attention to the statement and give it such weight as is in accord with the value of the compilation in general.

In this connection it may be of some value to take a concrete instance in order to show the troubles of a scientific worker in the field of mediæval genealogy today. The genealogy to be considered is that of the founder of the Priory of Abergavenny recorded in the Chartulary. In this case the compiler was a very indifferent and careless antiquary. It is here stated that one Dru de Ballon had three sons, Hameline, Wyonoc and Wynebaud de Ballon, and three daughters, Emma, Lucy and Beatrix. Hameline and his brothers came to England with the Conqueror. Hameline was the brother of Lucy, Countess of the Isle, and was the first lord of Over Gwent. He built a castle at Abergavenny at a place where a giant Agros had formerly had one. This Hameline lived in the reign of the Conqueror and died on the Nones of March in the reign of William Rufus and was buried in the Priory of Abergavenny, which he had founded. He had no issue and he gave the said castle and his lands of Over Gwent to Brian Fitz Count de Insula, son of his sister, Lucy. Brian held the aforesaid castle and lands throughout the reign of William Rufus. He had two sons, who were lepers and whom he placed in the Priory, which his uncle Hameline had founded. Thereafter, the said Brian took the Cross and went to Jerusalem and then gave his lands in Over Gwent to Walter the Constable of England (*i.e.* Walter Fitz Roger de Pitres, the Constable of Gloucester), his kinsman, who held this fee. Such is the account given by the Abergavenny monk of the Ballons. Let us now see what the facts actually were. The story of "the giant Agros" argues ill for the above account and when we examine it critically we find our doubts fully confirmed. Hameline and Winebaud de Ballon were actual persons, who played a considerable role on the Welsh Marches, but the remaining brother Wyonoc, named by the Abergavenny monk, nowhere appears in contemporary records. However, we cannot state as a fact that he never existed but must call attention to him with the *caveat* that his existence rests on very unreliable authority. Domesday knows nothing of the Ballons, who evidently arrived

in England from Balion in Maine in the reign of William Rufus, and they were undoubtedly Maine lords, who had assisted Rufus in his campaigns against Count Helias, for which they were rewarded with lands on the Welsh border, where Hameline founded Abergavenny Priory. Hameline left issue, as has been shown by Dr. Round, a daughter and heiress, Emeline, who married "Reginald son of the Count" and had issue a son, William de Ballon, from whom the later family of that name descended. Reginald was the son of the luckless Roger Earl of Hereford and grandson of the great William Fitz Osbern (*cf.* "Peerage and Family History," by Dr. J. Horace Round, pp. 201-205). It is to be observed that the fee of Hameline did not pass to his daughter, probably because of the disgrace of the house of Fitz Osbern, but was given by Henry I to Brian Fitz Count, who was holding Abergavenny as early as 1119. Winebaud, brother of Hameline de Ballon, had issue two sons Roger and Miles, who died *s.p.*, and a daughter, who became the mother of Henry de Newmarch. Brian Fitz Count was a baron of considerable importance in the reigns of Henry I and of Matilda and Stephen. He was a bastard son of Count Alan of Brittany and had nothing whatsoever to do with any "Isle." He was a favorite of Henry I, who gave him Hameline's fee of Over Gwent as early as 1119, and he was Governor of that district as late as 1136. He was an active adherent of the Empress and between July 1141 and Dec. 1142 the Empress, at his request, gave the castle of Abergavenny etc. to Miles de Gloucester, Earl of Hereford (son of Walter Fitz Roger, Constable of Gloucester). This Miles de Gloucester was a close associate of Brian Fitz Count (*cf.* N.C.P., ed. Gibbs, Vol. 6, p. 453). We now see how unreliable was the account of the Ballons in the "Genealogia Fundatoris" of Abergavenny Priory. All this has been considered by Dr. Round in his "Family of Ballon" (*op. cit.*). We may, however, venture some further conjectures, which are most probable. Miles, Earl of Hereford, had four sons Roger, Walter, Mahel and Henry, all of whom died childless, and the de Gloucester fee was divided between their three sisters, Margaret, wife of Humphrey de Bohun, who had the Constablership with her, Berta, wife of Philip de Briouze, and Lucy, wife of Herbert Fitz Herbert. William de Briouze, son of Berta, confirmed to Abergavenny the gifts made by Hameline de Ballon, Brian Fitz Count and Walter and Henry de Hereford (Mon. Ang. VI, 616); he also confirmed the gifts of Earl Miles (his grandfather) and of Earl Roger, his uncle, as well as those of Walter, Henry and Mahel (*ib.* III, 266). The repetition of the names of Miles and Lucy in the families of Ballon and de Gloucester is suggestive and it seems likely that there was some foundation of fact in part of the narrative of the Abergavenny monk, *i.e.* that Brian Fitz

Count was the son of Lucy de Ballon, sister of Hameline, and that Berta, wife of Walter Fitz Roger, the Constable, and the mother of Earl Miles, was another sister (*cf.* my monograph, "The Wife of Walter the Sheriff," in *The Genealogists' Magazine*, London, Vol. 4, p. 32; see also N.C.P., ed. Gibbs, Vol. 6, p. 452n). This story of the Ballons illustrates some of the difficulties encountered when dealing with these monastic pedigrees. The fact that Walter de Gloucester the Constable sometimes appears as "Walter Fitz Roger," again as "Walter de Gloucester," and yet again as "Walter the Sheriff," adds to the difficulties of a twelfth century genealogy.

The third class of genealogies compiled in the Middle Ages were those drawn up for certain persons by a monk of a foundation, usually, but not necessarily, connected with his family. These genealogies are unfortunately rather rare, as they are generally of a high grade of antiquarian research. The compilers were usually fully qualified for the work, which was done in a careful and critical spirit and such pedigrees furnish a striking contrast with the uncritical, careless and often downright fraudulent pedigrees compiled in the next age. Outstanding among such pedigrees are the great Nevill descent drawn up for the Kingmaker and the pedigree compiled by "the monk of Jervaulx" for the Fitz Hughs between 1430 and 1436. These pedigrees are of such a high order that when one comes upon a statement in them, which cannot now be verified, one is inclined to give it great weight, especially when one remembers that the compiler had access to muniments which have long since disappeared. The collection of pedigrees compiled between 1480 and 1500 which have been printed by the Surtees Society (1930) under the title of "Visitation of the North" is of equal excellence. These pedigrees, which relate to Northern families, have survived in two manuscripts of a later date, one in the collections of that great antiquary, Roger Dodsworth, who labeled it "very authentical," and the other in the handwriting of the Garter Wriothesley and so copied about 1530. Examination of these pedigrees shows a very high degree of accuracy, and the careful listing of all the younger children is in marked contrast with the so-called Visitation Pedigrees of the next century. When one considers the date at which they were compiled, obviously from information furnished by members of the various families, it is clear that they are authoritative as far back at least as Agincourt time. In view of the scanty condition of the public records for the fifteenth century, these pedigrees are most valuable.

We have now considered the genealogical compilations of the mediæval period and must next consider the great mass of pedigrees for that period compiled in the sixteenth and seventeenth

centuries. These form the great bulk of existing mediæval genealogy. The contrast with the older work is a striking one. They were for the most part compiled for purely genealogical purposes and to flatter the pride of the *novi homines*, who arose in the social and economic revolution, which ushered in the modern world of today. The compilers, with some notable exceptions, such as Somerset Glover, Garter Dugdale and Roger Dodsworth, were men totally without critical faculty or scientific outlook. The pedigrees are strung together without sufficient consideration and are, I regret to say, often downright forgeries. The age of Elizabeth was especially notorious for its spurious pedigrees and the depths then reached by the pedigree makers were only equaled by those attained in the early and mid Victorian era. Among the worst offenders were the officers of the then recently established College of Arms. Elizabeth's famous remark to the successor of Clarenceaux Cooke "that if he were no better than his predecessor, it were no great matter than that he were hanged" expresses accurately the standards then prevailing among the official makers of pedigrees. The pedigrees drawn up by these people can never be accepted for more than three or four generations back of the time when they were compiled without further evidence, but here also one has to remember that the makers saw documents no longer in existence and hence statements contained in them, which cannot be verified, must be referred to with a *caveat* as to their value.

In spite of the poor grade of work turned out at this period, the age produced several antiquaries of outstanding achievement, such as Glover at the end of the sixteenth century and Dodsworth and Dugdale in the next century. Dugdale's *Baronage* published in 1675 is the first work of its kind which cited sources and in spite of its errors has remained until our time the chief compilation of feudal genealogies.

From the time of Dugdale until the latter half of the last century, the study of feudal genealogy was at a standstill; men were, for the most part, content with Dugdale, and his work formed the basis of all feudal genealogical studies in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the second half of the latter century, the new school of mediæval genealogical studies commenced with John Gough Nichols and was perfected by the exacting scholarship of Dr. Round and Oswald Barron. Today the study of feudal genealogy, based upon a critical and exhaustive use of source material, and greatly assisted by the monumental publications of record matter by the British Government, is at a higher state of efficiency than at any previous period. Today, for the first time, the true history of the mediæval baronage and knightage is becoming known with a corresponding advantage to the historian of the period. The latter occasionally makes use

of some genealogical fact, in blissful ignorance of the vast amount of exhausting and painful labor, which may have gone into furnishing him with that single item. Truly the mediæval genealogist makes the bricks with which the historian may build up some part of his edifice.

INTERPRETING GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

(Third Paper)

By DONALD LINES JACOBUS, M.A., of New Haven, Conn.

It is rather surprising, when one comes to think of it, how many expressions were used in documents of two or three hundred years ago, in a different sense from that in which they are now used, or different from the meaning which the present-day reader would assume as a matter of course.

When a court order refers to B as a "natural son" or a "natural brother" of A, we should not jump to the conclusion that illegitimacy was implied (*ante*, vol. 10, p. 5). This term was generally used to indicate a relationship by nature or blood as distinguished from such a relationship by law; hence, a natural brother was one's own blood brother, a child of the same parents, and not a brother-in-law. In English wills of the 17th century or earlier, an illegitimate child would be described as "my base son" or even "my bastard son," the latter term being then merely descriptive and not opprobrious.

Perhaps no phrase has caused more confusion, not only to amateur searchers but even to very experienced genealogists, than that of "my now wife" or "my present wife." Almost invariably it is taken to mean that the testator or grantor must have had a former wife before the one named or referred to in the document. It need not mean anything of the sort, unless the maker of the document is drawing a distinction between children he had by a former wife and those he had by his present wife. Ordinarily, it was merely a legal phrase, precautionary rather than explanatory. A man could leave nothing to a former, dead wife. But he could marry a second wife if his "now wife" should die, and the specified bequests were intended for the wife to whom he was married at the time, not for some wife he might marry in the unknown future.

Now a man's wife might be the only wife he had ever had, and the mother of his children. He might wish to make unusually generous provision for her. If after making his will she

should die and he should marry again, and he should die without having made a new will, he might not wish this second, later wife to have more than her legal dower, or such provision as might be made for her in a prenuptial contract. If his will made the more generous provision simply for "my wife," there might be a bare chance that a later wife could claim that he intended this provision for the benefit of whoever happened to be his wife when he died. Hence the scribes or notaries who wrote the wills and deeds often employed these phrases, "my present wife" and "my now wife," to provide against such a contingency. Sometimes of course it happened that the man had been married before; often he had not. But in either event, this phrase was not necessary to protect his heirs against a former, dead wife, who never could make any claim, but against a possible future wife.

One of our most competent genealogists (I name no names) fell into this error of interpretation, and writes of an early New England settler: "It is evident that he had a first wife, perhaps in England, and of unknown name for his will refers to K—— as 'my now wife.' " Perhaps he did, but this reference proves nothing of the sort. The same misunderstanding may be noted in a considerable number of genealogical volumes, and it is to be doubted whether any other legal phrase has fooled so many of our most experienced genealogists.

It has often been observed that the early land records, unlike those of later date, contain much genealogical information. After 1800 the deeds only rarely show more than that a man bought and sold, unless a group of heirs convey inherited property, either singly or as a group. Even these later deeds are useful, for sometimes a man bought land in a place before he came there to live, and the purchase deed states his former habitat. Also, a man sometimes removed from a town before he had disposed of all his land there, and his last sale then shows his new place of residence. Identity is frequently established in this way during the period of migration to the west.

But even in the colonial period there is much variation in the amount of genealogical data contained in the deeds in different places. In some towns it is very apparent that the justice or notary who drew most of the deeds over a term of years had the type of mind which likes to be specific and to give every relevant detail. Deeds drawn by such men are a boon to the genealogist. I have seen them specify that the land belonged to a great-grandfather of the grantors, with the descent of the land (or the right to it) traced with full names and relationships through the intervening generations. In other towns, the magistrate who drew the deeds seemed to delight in withholding all the information he could, and would merely have the grantors assert that

they had right and title to convey the land in question, with no explanation of how they acquired the right and title.

Once an argument arose that B was not son of A, because A in conveying land to B failed to call him his son, although, so the local genealogist claimed, it was then customary in that town at that period to mention such relationships when they existed. I examined the deeds recorded in that town with some care, and made this discovery. When a man conveyed to his son "for love and affection," the deed specifically says "to my son," that being the consideration for the conveyance of the land. But when, as occasionally happened, a son bought land from his father, the consideration was the amount of money paid, and in such cases no relationship was stated, and for all the deeds show, the grantor and grantee might have been utter strangers who happened to have the same surname.

If we must draw a moral, the moral is that conditions and practices varied in different places and at different times, and that it is not always safe to draw general conclusions from limited experience or from research in a limited territory.

A DESCENT FROM HENRY III TO JUDITH (LEWIS) GIBBINS OF SACO, MAINE

By WALTER GOODWIN DAVIS, B.A., LL.B., of Portland, Maine

(1) HENRY III, KING OF ENGLAND, eldest son of King John by Isabella of Angoulême, was born 1 Oct. 1207, and succeeded to the throne at the age of nine. He married ELEANOR, daughter of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence, in January, 1236, at Canterbury. He died at Westminster 16 Nov. 1272. His widow, Queen Eleanor, took the veil in 1276 and died at Amesbury 25 June 1291. Henry had a cultivated mind and was a wise patron of literature and art. His personal morality was of a high standard, but his extravagance and devious political methods have gained for him, deservedly, the reputation of being a weak and ineffectual king.

(2)* EDMUND (PLANTAGENET), EARL OF LANCASTER, known as "Crouchback," second surviving son of Henry III, was born 16 Jan. 1245/6 in London. He was created Earl of Leicester and High Steward of England 26 Oct. 1265, probably created Earl of Lancaster 30 June 1267 and was summonsed to Parliament by the latter title from 12 Dec. 1276. As his second wife he married in or before 1276 BLANCHE, Dowager Queen of

* For generations (2) to and including (7) the only reference necessary is the Complete Peerage, by G. E. C., New Edition, the article entitled Lancaster in Vol. VII, pages 378-401, and the article entitled Beaumont in Vol. II, pages 59-61.

Navarre, daughter of Robert, Count of Artois, by Maud, daughter of Henry, Duke of Brabant. He died 5 June 1296 at the siege of Bordeaux and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His widow died 2 May 1302.

(3) HENRY (PLANTAGENET), EARL OF LANCASTER, second son of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, was born about 1281 and was summonsed to Parliament as Lord de Lancastre by writ of 6 Feb. 1298/9. He was created Earl of Leicester 10 May 1324, and when by act of Parliament of 7 March 1326/7 the attainder of his elder brother (Earl Thomas, beheaded 22 March 1321/2) was reversed, he became Earl of Lancaster, Earl of Leicester and High Steward of England. He married in 1298 MAUD CHAWORTH, daughter of Sir Patrick Chaworth of Kidwelly, co. Carmarthen, by Lady Isabel Beauchamp, daughter of William, Earl of Warwick. He became blind in 1329 and died 22 Sept. 1345. His widow was living in 1364.

(4) LADY ELEANOR (PLANTAGENET), daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, married JOHN (BEAUMONT), LORD BEAUMONT, born in or about 1318, son of Henry, Lord Beaumont, by Alice Comyn, niece and heir of line to John, Earl of Buchan. John, Lord Beaumont, was knighted 2 May 1338, served in France in 1339 and was summonsed to Parliament as "Johanni de Bello Monte" 23 Feb. 1342/3. He died in or shortly after 1342. His widow married in 1345 Richard (Fitz-Alan), Earl of Arundel, with whom she was involved before her first husband's death, and died at Arundel 11 Jan. 1372.

(5) HENRY (BEAUMONT), LORD BEAUMONT, son and heir, was born in 1340 (being aged two at his father's death) in Brabant during his mother's attendance on Queen Philippa, and had consequently to be naturalized by Act of Parliament in 1351. He married LADY MAUD DE VERE, daughter of John (de Vere), Earl of Oxford, by Maud de Badlesmere, daughter of Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere. She had previously been the wife of Sir Nicholas Lovain, and after Lord Beaumont's death on 17 June 1369 she married for her third husband Sir John Devereux.

(6) JOHN (BEAUMONT), LORD BEAUMONT, son and heir, was born about 1361, being eight years old at his father's death. He was knighted by Edward III on 23 April 1377, served in the French wars, was Warden of the West Marches toward Scotland and Admiral of the North in 1389, and in 1392 Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. He was made a Knight of the Garter in 1393 and was Warden of the West Marches in 1396. He married CATHERINE EVERINGHAM, daughter and heiress of Thomas Everingham of Laxton, co. Nottingham, who survived him, dying in 1426. He died at Stirling 9 Sept. 1396.

(7) HENRY (BEAUMONT), LORD BEAUMONT, son and heir, was born about 1380, being sixteen years old at his father's death. He married ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY, daughter of William (Willoughby), Lord Willoughby of Eresby, by Lucy Strange, daughter of Roger, Lord Strange of Knokin. He was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry IV in 1399, and was one of the commissioners to treat for peace with France in 1410 and 1411. He died in June, 1413. His will, dated at London 14 June 1413, directs that he be buried in Semperingham Convent church, and among other devises and bequests, leaves his manor of Thorpe, co. York, to his son Henry, in tail. (Early Lincoln Wills, Alfred Gibbons, 1888.) His widow was living in 1430.

(8)* SIR HENRY BEAUMONT, younger son of Henry, Lord Beaumont, was born about 1411 (his elder brother was born in 1409 and his father died in 1413). He married JOAN HERONVILLE, born about 1402, daughter of Henry Heronville, lord of the manor of Wednesbury, co. Stafford, by Margaret, daughter of William Sperner. She was aged four at the death of her father in 1406 (Inq. P.M. 7 Henry IV, No. 31). Her first husband was William Leventhorpe whom she married by 1420 (Inq. P.M. of her sister Alice Heronville, 7 Henry V, No. 21). By the death of her two younger sisters, coheirresses with her and both nuns, the manor of Wednesbury became vested in her. Henry Beaumont, knight, was living 3 Nov. 1445, when he and Joan, his wife, settled the manor of Wednesbury and lands and rents in Wednesbury, Walstode, Fynchespath and Tybynton, on themselves by fine, but he had died before 25 Henry VI (1447-8) when Roger Holbeche sued Joan, widow and executrix of Henry Beaumont, knight, for debt (Collections for a History of Staffordshire, William Salt Society, XI: 234-5, N.S. III: 172).† As her third husband, Lady Beaumont married Charles Nowell. On 27 Oct. 1452, while hearing high mass in the chapel at Thorpe (the Yorkshire manor left to Sir Henry Beaumont by his father), Joan Nowell was seized by Edward Lancaster of Skipton in Craven, gentleman, and his men, placed on horseback and taken to an unknown church where a priest performed a marriage ceremony enforced by Lancaster against her protests. Her son, Henry Beaumont, and her husband, Charles Nowell, petitioned Parliament for redress (Rotuli Parliamentorum, V: 269-71).

* For generations (8) and (9) the History of Wednesbury, by John Bagnall, and the History of West Bromwich, by Mary Willett, should be consulted.

† On the Octaves of St. John the Baptist, 30 Henry VI (1452-3), Joan, formerly wife of Henry Beaumont, knight, was deforciant in a fine settling the manors of Wednesbury and Tymmore and various lots of land in Staffordshire and other lands, including one-fifth of the manor of Egynton, in Derbyshire (Fines of Mixed Counties, Collections for a History of Staffordshire, William Salt Society, XI: 247).

(9) SIR HENRY BEAUMONT, son and heir, of Wednesbury, was born possibly about 1435. He married ELEANOR SUTTON. He was made sheriff of Staffordshire 11 April, knighted on the field of battle at Tewkesbury 3 May and died 16 Nov., all in 1471. His will, made 14 Nov. 1471, was proved 10 Nov. 1472 at Lambeth by Dame Eleanor Beaumont (Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 8 Wattys). His heir was his son John Beaumont, aged two and more (Inq. P.M. 12 Edward IV, No. 32). Lady Beaumont married George Stanley, son of Thomas Stanley of Elford, co. Staffs., who was born about 1440, Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1473-4, J.P. from 1485 until his death in 1508/9 and possibly M.P. 1489-90, 1495-6 or 1504. He was called "of Wednesbury" in 1482 (Collections for a History of Staffordshire, William Salt Society, volume for 1917, p. 275).

(10) CONSTANCE BEAUMONT, born about 1467, married JOHN MITTON, son and heir of John Mitton, Esq., lord of the manor of Weston-under-Lizard, co. Staffs., by his wife Anne Swinerton.* John Mitton was born before 1470, being of the age of 30 years and more in 1500 when his father died. By a deed dated 8 June 1513 he gave to John Beaumont, Esq., Roger Jennins, rector of the church at Weston, John Brooke and John Chewe, his manors of Weston, Bobynton, Thomenhorne, Haggeley and Horton and all his other lands in the counties of Stafford and Salop to hold to the use of himself and his wife Constance, and on 10 June 1527 he gave to John Giffard, knight, Walter Wrottesley, Esq., John Beaumont and Roger Fowk, gentlemen, his manor of Bobynton to the same uses. John Beaumont will have been his brother-in-law. Mitton was J.P. for Salop and Staffs. in 1510 and 1514, Sheriff of Staffordshire 1506-7 and 1512-3, and possibly M.P. 1510, 1512-4, 1515 or 1523. He died 16 Feb. 1532. An Inquest P.M. was taken 27 Oct. 1533 in which the marriage indentures made by Mitton and Thomas Skrimshire and settlements on his daughter Joyce Harpesfield were described. (Collections for a History of Staffordshire, William Salt Society, New Series, II: 125-8, and volume for 1917, p. 291.) His widow, Constance Mitton, survived him, probably until 1551 when on 11 July administration on the goods of John and Constance Mitton, late of Weston-under-Lizard, was granted to Thomas Watts at Litchfield.

(11) JOYCE MITTON, daughter and heiress, was born about 1487. She was married to JOHN HARPEFIELD, of London, by 1505/6 when John Mytton, armiger, and Constance, his wife, granted to John Harpesfield, gentleman, and Joyce, his wife, 100 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture and 46 s. 8 d. of rent in Ryggeley, Whytyngton, Tymmor and Fyssherywyke for their

* See note at the end of the article for a discussion of the evidence for the marriage of Constance Beaumont to John Mitton.

lives, to revert after their deaths to John Mytton and Constance and the heirs of John Mytton forever (Fines of Mixed Counties, Collections for a History of Staffordshire, William Salt Society, vol. XI: 255). It should be noted that Tymmor was one of the manors that figured in the fine of Constance (Beaumont) Mitton's grandmother Joan (Heronville) Beaumont in 30 Henry VI (1452-3). John Harpesfield died before 27 Oct. 1533, when in the Inq. P.M. on the estate of her father, Joyce Harpesfield is called a widow. On 20 Nov. 1533 John Staunley, Esq., and Richard Jenyns, vicar of Wadesbury, who had been jointly enfeoffed with James Beaumont, since deceased, quitclaimed to Joyce Herpesfeld the manors etc. which they had by the gift of John Mitton, Esq., lately deceased, dated 10 Oct. 1521 (Collections for a History of Staffordshire, William Salt Society, New Series, II: 129). John Stanley will have been Constance (Beaumont) Mitton's half-brother, John Stanley of West Bromwich, co. Staffs., and James Beaumont the younger of her two brothers. Joyce Harpesfield died about 1558 (Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 123, No. 47).

(12) EDWARD HARPESFIELD *alias* MITTON, of Weston-under-Lizard, was married to ANNE SKRIMSHIRE, daughter of Thomas Skrimshire of Norbury, co. Staffs., in 1530 when his maternal grandfather and her father drew up a marriage settlement by which the reversion of all his grandfather's lands in counties Staffs. and Salop was settled upon Edward and Anne. Edward was not of age, and it was agreed that, if either died before the marriage was consummated, the next brother or sister should take his or her place. As Edward Mitton *alias* Harpesfield* he surrendered to his son John the manor house and park of Weston-under-Lizard† on 8 March 1570, one of the conditions being that John should maintain and bring up decently at Weston his (Edward's) three minor daughters, Margery, Elizabeth and Katherine, until they should be of age or marry (Collections for a History of Staffordshire, William Salt Society, New Series, II: 128, 130-3).

(13) KATHERINE MITTON, youngest daughter of Edward Mitton *alias* Harpesfield, married ROGER MARSHALL, draper and Merchant of the Staple, of Shrewsbury, co. Salop. Marshall was a pupil at Shrewsbury School in 1571, was admitted to the Drapers Company in 1579, was made a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1587 and was one of the bailiffs of the town in 1602. The house

* This is an interesting instance of the use of *alias* to mark descent from an heiress. Edward was first Harpesfield *alias* Mytton, then Mytton *alias* Harpesfield, and his children were simply Mytton. Had his father lived to make a distinguished place for himself, this might not have occurred.

† The manor of Weston-under-Lizard, which had descended to Edward Harpesfield *alias* Mitton from his direct ancestor Sir Adam de Pesale (1379), is now the property of his direct descendant, the Earl of Bradford, which is a very long tenure.

in which he and his wife lived in Shrewsbury is still standing. Marshall died 4 Aug. 1612, and was buried in the church of St. Chad, the inscription on his tomb stating that he "tooke to wife Katherine one of the daughters of Edward Mitton of Weston under Kirwed* Esq." (History of Shrewsbury, Owen and Blakeway, II: 235). His will, dated 3 Aug. 1612, mentions his wife, son (Richard) and daughters Judith and Elizabeth (Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 82 Fenner).

(14) ELIZABETH MARSHALL, daughter of Roger Marshall, married at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 29 Aug. 1618, THOMAS LEWIS, son of Andrew Lewis, draper, of Shrewsbury, by his wife Mary Herring. Lewis was a pupil of Shrewsbury School 1600-1605, was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1619 and is listed as a benefactor of his school in 1625. Before 1629 Lewis made a voyage to America and in 1631 he settled on the Saco river in Maine on a tract of thirty-two square miles granted to him and Capt. Richard Bonython by the Plymouth Company in 1629. Mrs. Lewis followed him in 1637 with their three daughters Mary, Elizabeth, and Judith, all of whom had been baptized at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. Both Thomas and Elizabeth Lewis were dead in 1640. Of the daughters, MARY married REV. RICHARD GIBSON, A.B. Magdalen College, Oxford, and presumably returned to England with him; ELIZABETH married ROBERT HEYWOOD of Barbadoes; and JUDITH married JAMES GIBBINS of Saco. From Judith Gibbins many Maine families can trace descent (Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire, p. 430; Shropshire Parish Register Society, Litchfield Diocese, vol. XV).

NOTE ON CONSTANCE BEAUMONT

The marriage of Constance Beaumont to John Mitton is, so far as has been discovered, first recorded in a book of pedigrees of Shropshire gentry, probably not a regular visitation, taken by Richard Lee, Richmond Herald. There are several manuscripts of this work, in the College of Arms, in the British Museum and in the Shrewsbury School Library. One of the British Museum copies is dated 1564, but the College of Arms copies are dated 1584, and, as fully explained in the introduction to the Visitation of Shropshire, published by the Harleian Society, internal evidence makes the latter date more probable. The entry is "John Mitton of Weston dyed 13 Oct. 1532 = Constanca filia Henrici Beaumont de Windesbury in com. Leicest." It is the final generation given in the Mitton pedigree. It should, perhaps, be explained that Weston-under-Lizard, although actually in Staffordshire, is a border parish to Shropshire. Shrewsbury in Shropshire was the nearest town of any size and the Mittons were closely associated with it and had kinsmen there. Placing "Windesbury" in Leicestershire instead of in Staffordshire was a slip of the mind or pen on the part of Lee or his clerk. There is only one place of this name, and it is in Staffordshire.

* A misreading of Lizard by the artizan, by Sir William Dugdale or by someone transcribing Sir William's church notes.

In the first place, as Constance Mitton survived until 1551 the pedigree comes very near being contemporary evidence. Many people must have been alive in 1584 who had known her well. Neither in this pedigree nor in any of the many later ones in which this marriage is entered is there any claim to distinction through the Beaumonts. In other words, the Mittons were not purchasing royal blood from the heralds. In fact, there is nothing to indicate that they knew or cared that they had such an infusion.

The marriage is most probable insofar as time, place and comparable social position of the parties to it are concerned. Granted that Sir Henry Beaumont had a daughter Constance, she and John Mitton were of approximately equal age, and their fathers, both lords of Staffordshire manors, were near neighbors and associates in the affairs of the county.

It is notable that John and Constance Mitton had some land in the manor of Tymmor which was the property of her presumptive grandmother, Joan (Heronville) Beaumont. Equally important is the fact that John Mitton used John Beaumont, James Beaumont and John Stanley as his feoffees in various fines, all three being sons of Eleanor (Sutton) (Beaumont) Stanley. While later pedigrees state that John Beaumont married a sister of John Mitton, it is surely more probable that Mitton looked to his wife's brothers and half-brother for this legal relationship than to his sister's husband, brother-in-law and half-brother-in-law.

It is also pertinent that Roger Jennens was admitted rector of the church at Weston-under-Lizard 17 Sept. 1506 upon presentation of John Mitton, Esq., the husband of Constance. The Jennings family of Wednesbury produced several local parsons. William Jenyns was curate at Wednesbury in 1500, Richard Jennings died there in 1521, aged 78, according to the inscription on a brass plate on his gravestone in the church, and two later vicars were named Richard Jennins, one in 1533 and another in 1553, two vicars of other names intervening (*History of Wednesbury*, by John Bagnall). Thomas Jennyns of Wednesbury, 13 May 1521, and Richard Jennens of Wednesbury, 1572, are mentioned in the *History of West Bromwich*, by Mary Willett, 1882. West Bromwich was the home of Eleanor (Sutton) Beaumont's son by her second marriage, John Stanley, who obtained the manor by his marriage with Cecily Freebody, an heiress. It has been seen that John Mitton used Richard Jennens of Wednesbury as one of his feoffees in 1521. My theory is, of course, that Roger Jennens came to Weston as vicar through the influence of Mitton's wife, a Beaumont of Wednesbury.

Inasmuch as there is no evidence contradictory to the marriage as set forth by the *Richmond Herald* and as all of the circumstantial evidence is confirmatory, it may, I believe, be considered acceptable.

IDENTITY OF SUSANNAH, WIFE OF STEPHEN GANO, JR., OF STATEN ISLAND

By CONSUELO FURMAN of New York, N. Y.

ETIENNE¹ GAINEAU (Ganeaux, Gano, Garneau, Geneau, Genejoy, Goneau, Gayneau, Jino, etc.), was a French Huguenot, and came from La Rochelle, in France (Huguenot Emigration to America, Baird, 1:182). He sailed May 9, 1661 in *De Bever* (The Beaver), Capt. Pieter Reyersen, as follows:—"Estiene Genejoy, from Rochelle, wife and three children 7, 3 and 1/2 years old." (Holland Society of N. Y. Yearbook, 1902, p. 18; *N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, 14:187.)* In New Amsterdam records he is called "Etienne Rochelle."† April 29, 1662, he purchased property in New Amsterdam. July 15, 1670, he bought a house and lot in Broadway. April 22, 1672, with wife, Lydia Metereu, he bought another, on Bever Graft. He was in Harlem, 1675, and in 1676 was granted 80 acres of land on Staten Island "near the commons." (Hist. of Harlem, James Riker, p. 363.)

Etienne Geneau, married Lydia Metereau. Both were living 1680, in Richmond County, Staten Island, N. Y.

Children:

- +i. STEPHEN, Jr., b. 1651/4 (age 7 on sailing list; age 55 in 1706 Census of Staten Island); m. SUSANNAH VESLETON (Usselton), dau. of Francis Sr., of Staten Island.
- ii. Child, age 3 on 1661 sailing list, b. 1658; deceased by April 21, 1680.
- iii. SARA, bapt. Feb. 4, 1663, Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam (p. 68), "Stephen Garneau, Sara N. Materum" parents, wit.: Jacob Cobjouw and Magdalena du Trieux. Married Jean Mambru. The Registers of "Eglise Francoise à la Nouvelle York," church pages 14, 33, 51, give the baptisms of their children, Eli, Etienne, Lidie, Ezechiël Manbrut, "fils et Fille de Jean Manbrut et Sara Gayneau, Gueneau."

STEPHEN² GAYNEAU-GANO, son of Etienne (alias Stephen Sr.) and Lydia (Metereau) Gayneau, was born 1651/4 (age given as

* Clearly the Rev. John Gano was wrong when he stated "My greatgrandfather, Francis Gano, brought my grandfather Stephen Gano, from Guernsey in Jersev. . . . He chartered a vessel, removed his family on board, and, in the morning was out of sight of the harbour . . . on his arrival in America he settled in New-Rochelle, in the State of New York, and lived to the age of 103."

† The French Refugees were sometimes designated, not by a proper surname, but by the name of some place, evidently that of their nativity or former abode, appended to their Christian names. Cases in point are Etienne Rochelle (his proper name Geneau), Pierre Grand Pre, Jean Belin, Etienne Button, etc., all names of French towns. (Hist. of Harlem, James Riker, p. 120.) Etienne Geneau, a Huguenot from La Rochelle, France (*ibid.*, p. 107).

55, in the Staten Island Census of 1706). He married* between July 9, 1679, and April 21, 1680, Susannah Vsleton (Vesleton, Usselton, etc.), daughter of François of Staten Island.†

Know all men by these Presents that whereas Stephen Gayneau a Inhabitant of Staten Island and Susannah Vsleton of the same place have agreed a contract of Matrimony by and with the consent of their parents Stephen Gayneau Senr. and Francis Vsleton Senr. where in consideration for the good & welfare of the aforesd Son and Daughter first I Stephen Gayneau doe by these presents promise and Engage to give to my aforesd Son A Horse and a mare and a cow to bee the choice of all his cowes and a Heifer with calfe and a yearly beast and five pounds currant to bee paid at New Yorke and seven Swine to bee a yeare old and upwards with a bed and bedding and halfe his Land at New Yorke joyning to Jacob Linn opiset Roeliffe the butchers with the priviledges proporeconable and after my decease to bee possesst with all and every part thereof and twenty scheple of corn and two good fatt hoggs with a Lott of Land joyning to my owne upon the North side of the Island the aforesd Engagements shall bee fully and wholly performed by mee at the day of marraige. In wittnesse whereof I sett my hand on this 9th day of July in the yeare of our Lord 1679

(Wit.) Obadiah Holmes
Matthew (M) Rew
marke

Estienne Gayneau

Recorded for Estienne Gayneau Senr. of Staten Island (Book 6:168, Division of Land Records, Albany, N. Y.).

Whereas my deare father Estienne als Stephen Gayneau Senr. of Staten Island upon an agreement or contract of marriage betweene me Stephen Gayneau Junr of Staten Island and Susannah Vsleton, daughter of Francis Vsleton; of the same place did upon the 9th day of July 1679 Signe to a certaine deed or writing wherein he engaged to give unto mee his son the severall particulars therein Specified of goods Chattles Cattle and moveables as also halfe of his Lott of Land over against Roeleffe the butchers presently together with the other halfe after his decease and also a Lott of Land joyning to his owne upon the northside of the Island &c the same to bee performed at the day or time of marraige as is therein sett forth The which being the whole Estate both reall and personall of his sd Father whereof hee is sufficiently sensible his Father never intended to divest himself of without some competence reserved for his deare daughter my onely Sister so that for want of a Right understanding of the writer who pretended to bee likewise Interpret of another Language the sd Error was committed. These presents may certify and declare that I have Reed the goods

* The Rev. John Gano states in his "Biog. Memoirs":—"My grandfather, Stephen Gano, married, I believe, Ann Walton, by whom he had many children, some of whom died in youth, those who lived to marry, were—Daniel, Francis, James, John, Lewis, Isaac, Sarah, Catharine, Susanna, who lived to the age of 87 years." In the name of Stephen's wife, the Rev. John Gano was again mistaken.

† Vsleton, on the Staten Island Court Records, etc., appears as "Francis Usselton, Usilton, etc. As Francis Usselton, he m. Sarah Barnes, Nov. 25, 1655, Wenham, Mass. (Savage, 4:364). He was a servant to Henry Jaques of Newbury, Mass. (*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.* 8:164). Sarah Barnes appears in 1656 in court records of Essex and Old Norfolk (*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.* 6:207).

‡ Susannah Vsleton's sister, Mary Usilton, married Jacob Cornell. Marriage contract entered into April 21, 1681. See Richmond County Records (Stillwell's Hist. and Gen. Misc. 1:19).

chattles cattle & moveables therein first exprest and have therefore given my discharge and for the Lotts of Land in Towne & upon the Island given or engage to bee given mee by my ^{sd} father presently or after his decease I doe freely release my ^{sd} father of and from the same to enjoy to himselfe for Life and at his decease to bee divided betweene mee and my sister In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seale in New Yorke this 21th day of Aprill 1680.

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of
Matthias Nicolls
Paul Richards

Estienne Gayneau (seale)

Recorded Book 6, page 169, Land Records, Albany, N. Y.*

He lived probably in New York during his father's lifetime, then Staten Island, where he appears on the 1706 Census, with wife Susannah.

Children:

- i. STEPHEN, b. 1680 (age 26, in Staten Island Census of 1706).
- +ii. DANIEL, b. 1681 (age given as 25, in Staten Island Census of 1706); m. SARAH, both living 1763, Hopewell, N. J.
- iii. JAMES, b. 1684 (age given as 22, in Staten Island Census of 1706).
- iv. FRANCIS, b. 1686 (age given as 20 in Staten Island Census of 1706); m. JUDITH, widow of Samuel Bernard of New Rochelle and settled there (Biog. Sketches and Index of Huguenot Settlers of New Rochelle, by Morgan H. Seacord, p. 25).
- v. JOHN.
- vi. LOUIS, m. ANNA CISEAU, had dau. Susanna, bapt. April 20, 1729, Dutch Reformed Church, Port Richmond, S. I.
- vii. ISAAC.
- viii. SARAH (not listed in the 1706 S. I. Census).
- ix. CATHERINE (adult in S. I. Census of 1706).
- x. SUSANNAH (adult in S. I. Census of 1706); died aged 87 years, according to the Rev. John Gano.
- xi. LIDY, xii. ELEANOR, xiii. NEALTHE (all listed as adults in the Staten Island Census of 1706, but not mentioned by the Rev. John Gano).

DANIEL³ GANO, son of Stephen, Jr., and Susanna (Vesleton, Usselton), and grandson of Stephen Sr., and Lydia (Metereau) Gayneau, was born about 1681; living 1763, Hopewell, N. J.; married about 1715, SARAH ———, born 1692; died "Mrs. Sarah Gano Sept. 11, 1785," Old School Baptist Church, Hopewell, N. J., "aged 93 years." The will Feb. 7, 1763, of Elizabeth Hobbs, Hopewell, Hunterdon County, N. J., leaves to the Baptist Church of Hopewell, £6 and 5 s. Books are given to John Gano, of New York. The Great Bible to Sarah Gano, the wife of Daniel Gano Sr. Proved Feb. 7, 1767 (Lib. 13: 211).

* I appreciate the courtesy of Mr. Morgan H. Seacord, of the Huguenot and Historical Association, New Rochelle, N. Y., for having called these two important documents to my attention.

The Rev. John Gano states:—"My Father was Daniel. He married Sarah Britton, daughter of Nathaniel Britton, of Staten Island. Her mother was a Stillwell, who made a profession of religion when about 20 years of age, and continued a Member of the Baptist Church till her death; her age was near an hundred." Here again it seems the Rev. John Gano is mistaken, perhaps confusing the mother's parents with her grandparents. For genealogists have not been able to prove the above statement.

By a careful process of elimination, we find Nathaniel Britton of Staten Island, first settler, married Anne Stillwell, born 1635-40, their daughter Sarah is named "eldest daughter" in will of her father, 1683. At the time of Rev. John Gano's birth, in 1727, she would have been probably about 67 years of age. His son, Nathaniel, married Elizabeth (surname not known) had daughter Sarah, under age, and unmarried 1729, when her father made his will.

William¹ Britton, had son Nathaniel, who married Mary.* He died 1703, intestate; apparently there was only a son, also named Nathaniel who married Mary, and moved to Pennsylvania.

"My parents," continues Rev. John Gano, "continued on Staten Island, till they had two children, Daniel and Jane. They then removed to New Jersey, and settled in Hopewell, Hunterdon County, where were born Stephen, Susannah, myself, Nathaniel, David, and Sarah. My Mother was a pious Baptist, my Father a steady Presbyterian."

Children:

- i. DANIEL, b. Staten Island; m. Susanna "wife of Daniel Gano, died Dec. 16, 1782," Old School Baptist Church, Hopewell, N. J.
- ii. JANE, b. Staten Island.
- iii. NATHANIEL.
- iv. SARAH.
- v. DAVID.
- vi. STEPHEN, d. abt. 1742, aged 20.
- vii. SUSANNAH, b. May 22, 1722; d. Aug. 1765; m. as his second wife, JOSEPH REEDER, b. Apr. 14, 1716, Newtown, L. I., d. Aug. 27, 1770, Loudoun County, Va., son of Joseph and Eleanor (Leverich) Reeder, grandson of Jacob and Martha (Furman) Reeder, and great-grandson of John and Margaret ("widow Toe" after John's death) Reeder, of Newtown, L. I.
- viii. (REV.) JOHN, b. July 22, 1727, Hopewell, N. J.; d. Aug. 10, 1804, Lexington, Ky.; m. (1) SARAH STITES, dau. of John, Mayor of Elizabeth, N. J., 1755; m. (2) 1793, in North Carolina, the widow of Capt. Thomas Bryant, dau. of Col. Jonathan Hunt. He was Brig. Chaplain in the American Revolution, and author of "Biographical Memoirs" which were edited by his son, Rev. Stephen Gano.

* Said by Bergen in his Kings County, N. Y., Settlers, to have been Mary Stillwell, daughter of Capt. Richard Stillwell, but this has since been disproved. This Mary Stillwell married Thomas Walton, Jr., of Staten Island, as his first wife.

Among unplaced New Jersey Ganos are:

1. DAVID, of New Brunswick, N. J., m. CATHERINE DUBOYS, dau. of Abraham Duboys (see will Jan. 22, 1755, proved Apr. 4, 1758, Lib. F: 522, Somerset Co., N. J.). David Gano made will Oct. 9, 1769. Wife Catharine, use of house, store, dock, and after her death, to be sold and the money divided among children, Mary, David, Elizabeth and Catharine. Wife to have the plantation on George's Road till my son David comes of age, when it is to be sold, and money divided among children and my wife. Exrs:—friends John Lile, Jr., and John Schureman. Wit.: John Dennis, Josiah Applegate, Peter Lott. Proved May 14, 1770. Lib. K: 202, Middlesex Co.
2. STEPHEN, m. ELIZABETH. Stephen Gano of Somerset Co. died int. Inventory taken Mar. 13, 1760; £113.13, including a negro man, £50; made by Thomas Pietersen and Joshua Coshan. Bond of Elizabeth, widow, as administratrix, Mar. 19, 1760; "Joshua Coshan" (Kishan) of said county, bondsman (Lib. G: 146).
3. GEORGE, d. in Middlesex Co., N. J., in 1763, leaving widow Rachel, on whose bond his brother David Gano was surety. (Lib. H: 270).
4. ISAAC, of Amwell, Hunterdon Co., N. J. Will June 1772. Wife Jane; sons Stephen, Isaac, David, Nicholas, James, John; daus. Jane, Charlotte, Sarah. Wit.: Garret Williamson, William Gano, William Taylor Jr., and Andrew Larason. Proved Jan. 21, 1788. (Lib. 31: 103).
5. WILLIAM, of Alexandria, Hunterdon Co., N. J. Will Jan. 1, 1785. Wife, Sarah; children, Samuel, Stephen, Richard, Elizabeth Gulick, George, Frances Gano, Mary Gano, and John; son-in-law Nicholas Gulick. Wit.: Daniel Stineman, John Bodine, Spencer Carter. Proved Feb. 23, 1785. (Lib. 27: 88).

A SOUTHBURY (CONN.) MILITIA COMPANY, 1774

Contributed by MRS. FRANK H. MITCHELL of Newtown, Conn.

The following list of soldiers in Captain Eleazer Mitchell's Company is from the original document which was handed down in the Mitchell family. The editor-in-chief copied it from a photostat of the document kindly supplied by Mrs. Mitchell. No roll of this Company after the outbreak of the Revolution has been found, but it is probable that most of the men in the following roll, which must be dated subsequent to October 1774, were still members of the Company and saw service in alarms in the early days of the war.

Eleazer Mitchell was commissioned Lieutenant, May 1771, and Captain, Oct. 1772, of the Company in South Britain Society.

A List of the Soldiers belonging to the 12th Company in the 13th Regt. in the Colony of Connecticut Commanded by Capt. Eleazar Mitchel, who did attend & do Military duty according to the direction in an Act of Assembly passed in October A D 1774

Names	No. of ½ days	Names	No. of ½ days
Macock Ward	9	Solomon Johnson	11
John Hymes	12	Andrew Platt	12
Andrew Dunning	5	Lewis Hubbel	12
Elijah Pearce	5	John Parke Jur.	12
Nathaniel Sanford	12	Justus Pearce	12
Phinehas Barns	12	Moses Down	12
Noah Tuttle	12	Samuel Curtis	12
Nathaniel Kimberly	12	Benajah Strong	12
Adam Kimberly	12	Comfort Hubbel	12
Gideon Hicock	12		
Thomas Stancilift	12		107
Benjamin Down	12		
Reuben Jinning	12	a Trew Copsy of the above	
Michael Han	11	Test	
Daniel Down	12	Comfort Hubbell Clerk	
Daniel Hinman	12		
Agur Wheeler	10		
John Johnson Jur.	10	The above Role is approv ^d by	
Samuel Pearce Jur.	10	Dan ^l Sherman } Juts of Peace	
Asahel Brown	12	Edw ^d Hinman }	
George Stancilift	12		
Gideon Booth Jur.	12		
Joseph Baldwin Jur.	12		
John Edmond	12	547	£13. 13. 6
Jehiel Franklin	8		
James Stancilift Jur.	12		
Caleb Wheaton	12		
Francis Boyd	12		
Trumas [<i>sic</i>] Porter	12		
Benjamin Andrus	12		
Stephen Platt Jur.	12		
John Platt	12		
Truman Down	12		
Amiel Platt	12		
John Hubbard	12		
George Bannister	11		
Jehu Johnson	12		
Josiah Page	12		
Isaac Booth	12		
Stephen Smith	11		
	440		
	107		

ONE BRANCH OF THE RHODE ISLAND WILCOX FAMILY

By G. ANDREWS MORIARTY, A.M., LL.B., F.S.A., of Ogunquit, Maine

The scope of this article is very limited. It is not a complete genealogy of this prolific family, the first three generations of which have been admirably treated by Mr. Austin in his "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island." It is proposed to treat those generations somewhat more fully than was done by Mr. Austin, to give some additional information not known to him, and to carry down one branch of the family, concerning which nothing has heretofore appeared in print, to the end of the eighteenth century. No connection is known between the early Rhode Island family and William Wilcox, the early settler of Cambridge, Mass., or with John Wilcox of Hartford, Conn.

Austin was not certain as to the parentage of the two Rhode Island Wilcoxes of the second generation; he suggested that they were probably the sons of an Edward Wilcox. Evidence has been discovered (by Mr. Edward H. West) to prove correct this suggestion made by Mr. Austin. In order to discuss properly the history of the early members of the family, it will be necessary to consider briefly some early Rhode Island history. On 24 March 1637/8, the Narragansett sachems, at the instigation of Roger Williams, gave a deed of the island of Aquidneck to the Antinomian exiles from Massachusetts, who were the followers of Mrs. Hutchinson. A settlement was immediately made at the north end of the island called Portsmouth and the first town meeting was held there on 13 May 1638. On 1 May 1639 Newport was settled at the southern end of the island.

There are several lists of the early settlers of Aquidneck. One was made on 20 May 1638, another was entitled "Inhabitants admitted at the Towne of Nieu-Port since 1 of 3d 1638" (*sic*, 1639) and a third was a Court Roll of Freemen made 16 March 1641 (*cf.* Chapin's *Doc. Hist. R. I.*, vol. 2, pp. 26-27, 34, 69, 116-120). In the list of the inhabitants of Aquidneck made 20 May 1638 is the following entry: "Edward Willecocks 2^o ii^o." From this it would appear that he was admitted an inhabitant of Aquidneck on 2 April 1638. This is the only reference to him in the Rhode Island records (he also does not appear in the Massachusetts records), and it is evident that he must have died soon after or removed elsewhere. As will presently appear, he can be shown to have been the father of Daniel Wilcox and, in all probability, of Stephen Wilcox also. This Edward Wilcox held land in Portsmouth. He may have been a

young man or a servant of some of the Antinomian settlers, but as he was already married with two sons this does not seem probable. There are some very slight indications that some of the earliest inhabitants of Aquidneck were not Antinomians from Massachusetts, but may have come from the westward, although there is really no proof of this known to me. Prior to the arrival of the Antinomians at Aquidneck, the Dutch had been trading with the Narragansett Bay Indians for many years. We know that there was a Dutch ship at Sowams (Barrington, R. I.) when Winslow visited Massasoit in the Spring of 1623; the Dutch had a trading house on Dutch Island in the Bay off the West coast of Jamestown and a fort in what is now Charlestown, R. I., very early. It seems barely possible that some of the men at Aquidneck in 1638 may have come thither with the Dutch and have joined up with the Antinomians.

In any event, the early Rhode Island Wilcoxes are a rather mysterious lot. Besides Edward there was a Mr. John Wilcox, who was a person of considerable importance on the west side of Narragansett Bay as early as 1642. There is quite a full account of him in one of the numbers of the *Narragansett Register*. He was one of the earliest white men at Narragansett, having had a truck house at Cocumscussuc (Wickford in North Kingston, R. I.) with Richard Smith about 1642-3, before Roger Williams set up his truck house there (Potter's *Hist. of Narragansett, R. I.*; *Hist. Soc. Coll.*, vol. 3, 1835, p. 32; Updike's *Hist. of the Narragansett Church*, ed. Goodwin, vol. 1, p. 14). This John Wilcox, like Richard Smith, was closely connected with New Amsterdam. He appears in the Dutch Records at New Amsterdam in 1644 and 1645, and in August 1647 Mr. De Boer was claiming 100 guilders against him "in the absence of Mr. Smith from Manhattan." He is clearly the "Mr. Wilcox" mentioned in the deposition of Randell Holden as having had a trading house with "Mr. Richard Smith" at Narragansett before Mr. Williams arrived there. The Dutch records show him to have been an active trader with Virginia, New Sweden, New Netherlands, Connecticut and Rhode Island. In this connection an entry from the State Papers, Domestic, 1634/5, is interesting. It shows John Willcocks & Co., apparently of Plymouth, England, having had a licence to sell tobacco in certain Devon and Cornish towns. It may be suggested that he was perhaps a near relative of Edward Wilcox of Aquidneck. All that can be said at present, however, is that Edward Wilcox was an inhabitant of Aquidneck on 20 May 1638 and that he thereafter disappears from the Rhode Island records. In a Portsmouth deed dated 13:2mo.:1660, Daniel Wilcox of that town conveyed to John Briggs of the same, land on the east side of Portsmouth and refers to land "which had belonged to my

father Edward Wilcox" (Portsmouth Land Evidence, 1:16). Stephen Wilcox of Portsmouth was a contemporary of Daniel. He had sons named Edward, Daniel, Thomas and Stephen. Daniel had sons Daniel, Stephen, John, Edward and Thomas. There can be no reasonable doubt that they were brothers.

1. EDWARD¹ WILCOX, of Portsmouth, R. I., born about 1605-1610, died after May 1638. He occurs in the list of the inhabitants of Portsmouth on 20 May 1638, having been admitted on 2 April 1638. He had land on the east side of Portsmouth, which passed to his son Daniel. This land was situated in the northern part of Portsmouth and was bounded north on Thomas Spicer, east on the Sakonnet River (the east branch of Narragansett Bay), south on Thomas Lawton and west on the Main Road. This land lies on the east side of the East Main Road not far south of the turn which leads to the Stone Bridge leading from Portsmouth to Tiverton (*cf.* Original Land Grants of Portsmouth, R. I., compiled by Edward H. West, 1932). Married about 1630-33, ———.

Children:

2. i. DANIEL², born about 1634, died 2 July 1702.
- ii. STEPHEN, born about 1636, died shortly before 6 Feb. 1689/90. He is not in the list of R. I. Freemen made in 1655 (R. I. Col. Rec. 1: 299), but was admitted an inhabitant of Portsmouth on 13 Dec. 1656 (Portsmouth Records, p. 75). On 10 Dec. 1657 he was granted land with Thomas Kent. On 30 Jan. 1657/8 Thomas Hazard gave him 34 acres in Portsmouth in dower with his daughter, Hannah (Portsmouth Rec., printed, p. 383). He removed to Westerly, R. I., upon the settlement of that town and was an inhabitant there on 18 May 1669. Married about 30 Jan. 1657/8, HANNAH HAZARD, daughter of the first Thomas Hazard, and had: *Edward* (b. ca. 1662), *Thomas*, *Daniel*, *William*, *Stephen* and *Hannah*. He was the ancestor of the Wilcox family of Washington Co., R. I., and Stonington, Conn.

2. DANIEL² WILCOX (*Edward*¹), of Portsmouth, R. I., Dartmouth, Mass., Tiverton and Little Compton, R. I. Born about 1634, died 2 July 1702. He had an active and, at times, a stormy career. Without education,—he signed with a mark,—by his ability he acquired quite a large landed estate in eastern Rhode Island and south-western Massachusetts. He first appears in Portsmouth on 20 Nov. 1657, when he was granted 15 acres, in addition to his previous holdings, to make up 30 acres. As he appears to have inherited his father's land, it may be concluded that he was the elder son, as at this time primogeniture prevailed in Rhode Island. He bought land in Portsmouth on 7 March 1657/8 and sold land there on 15 March 1657/8. He appears to have gone to Dartmouth about 1661 when that town was settled,

and acquired a large estate on both sides of the Eastern Branch of the Accoxet River in that town, now situated in the town of Westport, Mass. He bought land there on 31 Jan. 1663/4 and was Constable in 1665. On 20 Jan. 1667/8 he, together with his father-in-law, John Cooke of Dartmouth, had permission to keep the ferry at Pocasset (*i.e.* from the mainland to Rhode Island). While living in Dartmouth, he lived on the west side of the East Branch of the Accoxet River. He was soon buying lands at Puncatest (on the border between what are now the towns of Tiverton and Little Compton, R. I.), and on 20 Jan. 1671/2 he sold a share of the Puncatest lands. On 9 Jan. 1676/7, as "Daniel Wilcox Sen.," he witnessed at Duxbury, Mass., a deed of sale of an Indian captive (Portsmouth Rec., *op. cit.*, p. 434). On 10 May 1677 he and his wife, Elizabeth, sold 1/8 share of Dartmouth lands. On 5 March 1679/80 he was one of the seven partners, who purchased the Pocasset lands (Tiverton) from Gov. Josiah Winslow, and he was one of the inhabitants of Tiverton at the organization of that town on 2 March 1691/2. On 3 June 1683 Marmanoh, styling himself "Chief Sachem," granted 100 acres at Sakonnet (Little Compton) to his "well beloved friend, Daniel Wilcox," for his many kindnesses to him over several years in the time of his great distress. Benjamin Church in his "History of the Indian Wars" calls Wilcox a man who "well understood the Indian language."

His career after he went to live at Puncatest was colorful and stormy. Tiverton was then a part of Massachusetts but was settled largely by Rhode Island men. They were bitterly opposed to paying tithes to support the Congregational minister in the town. Wilcox appears to have been the leader of the opposition, and the Colonial Records of Massachusetts at the turn of the century are full of his resistance to the Massachusetts authorities. His opposition became so strong that it verged on armed rebellion; he planted a cannon at his house, gathered his friends and defied the troop of horse, which was sent from Boston to restore order. This was the cause of the entry in Lord Bellomont's Journal, dated 20 Sept. 1699, cited by Austin, to the effect that Daniel Wilcox of Little Compton had been convicted of high misdemeanor and sentenced to pay a fine of £150 but had fled to Rhode Island, which Colony had failed to surrender him notwithstanding the demand for his person made by the Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts.

Wilcox died shortly after on 2 July 1702 at Tiverton, leaving a long will dated 9 June 1702, proved 25 August 1702. The executors were his widow, Elizabeth, and his sons John and Edward. He left 200 acres of land in Dartmouth to his eldest son Daniel, "and after his decease to the latter's eldest son Daniel," in fee tail, it being the land where his said son Daniel

had formerly lived (this land lay on the east side of the East Branch of the Accoxet River. It should be noted that his son, Daniel, was already dead at the time the will was made). To the children of his deceased son Samuel he left nothing, as he had already given them their share. To his son Stephen he left 200 acres in Dartmouth, where he himself had formerly lived (this land was on the west side of the East Branch of the Accoxet River). To his son John he left 100 acres at Capolowest (in Little Compton), where the said John lived, and directed that if the said John was ousted through defect of title he was to have his Portsmouth lands. (This land was evidently the land granted to him by the Sachem Marmanoh.) To his wife, Elizabeth, he left the rent of the Portsmouth lands for life and on her decease they were to go to his daughter Susanna, if his son John was not ousted from his land at Capolowest. To his son Edward he gave his homestead at Namquid in Tiverton. He gave other lands at Namquid, near Puncatest Neck, to his son Thomas. He gave other lands to his daughter, Mary, wife of John Earle, and to his daughter Lydia. To his son-in-law, Edward Briggs, and his wife, Sarah, he gave 120 acres. He left 2 shillings to Joseph Wilcox (perhaps the natural child of his daughter Lydia). The inventory of his estate amounted to £1,290:7:0 (Bristol Co. Probate).

Married 1st, ———, who died prior to 1 Aug. 1661, and 2nd, at Plymouth on 28 Nov. 1661, ELIZABETH COOKE, daughter of John and Sarah (Warren) Cooke of Plymouth and later of Dartmouth. John Cooke was a passenger in the Mayflower and a son of Francis Cooke. It has only been recently known, as the result of a discovery of Mr. West, that Daniel Wilcox was married previously to his marriage to Elizabeth Cooke. On 1 Aug. 1661, Daniel Wilcox conveyed land in Portsmouth to Edward Lay, reserving the land where "my deceased wife was buried" (Portsmouth Land Evidence, 1:16). It would appear that the first wife was the mother of his eldest son Daniel and probably of his son Samuel.

Children by the 1st wife:

3. i. DANIEL³, born about 1656-7, died about 1692.
- ii. SAMUEL, of Dartmouth, born about 1659, died before July 1697. Married MARY WOOD, dau. of William Wood of Portsmouth. She married 2nd, Thomas Mallet of Newport, R. I., who died on 16 Jan. 1703/4, and 3rd, John Sanford of Newport. She died on 15 Dec. 1721 aged 56 years (*N. E. H. & G. Register*, 60:400). Three children, the eldest born 24 Sept. 1683.

Children by the 2nd wife:

- iii. MARY, born about 1662, died 1735. Married JOHN EARLE of Dartmouth. Six children, the eldest born 7 Aug. 1687.

- iv. SARAH, born about 1664, died 1751. Married about 1692, EDWARD BRIGGS. Five children, the eldest born 11 March 1692/3.
- 4. v. STEPHEN, born about 1668, died 13 Nov. 1736.
- vi. JOHN, born about 1670. He was of Little Compton. Married about 1698 REBECCA —, and died prior to 21 Feb. 1717/8. Eight children, the eldest born 14 Oct. 1699.
- vii. EDWARD, born about 1670. Of Tiverton, R. I. Married about 1700 SARAH MANCHESTER, daughter of William and Mary (Cook) Manchester of Tiverton. His will, dated 19 May 1718, was proved 2 June 1718. Four children, the eldest born on 22 Sept. 1701.
- viii. THOMAS, born about 1672. Of Tiverton. Will dated 9 Aug. 1712, proved 2 Sept. 1712. Single.
- ix. LYDIA, born about 1675, died prior to 1727. Married 1st, on 26 May 1702, THOMAS SHERMAN of South Kingston, R. I., and 2nd, on 8 Dec. 1720, THOMAS POTTER. (The Bristol County Court Files at Taunton show that prior to her marriage she had had a child by a Howland.)

3. DANIEL³ WILCOX (*Daniel*², *Edward*¹), of Dartmouth, Mass., was born about 1656-7 and died about 1692. He resided on his father's land on the east side of the East Branch of the Accoxet River, but appears to have returned to Portsmouth prior to his death. Married about 1679 HANNAH COOK, daughter of John and Sarah (Borden) Cook of Portsmouth (the will of John Cook of Portsmouth, dated 15 May 1691, proved 25 May 1691, names his daughter "Hannah Wilcox, wife of Daniel"). She married 2nd, Enoch Briggs of Portsmouth, by whom she had three children, the youngest of whom, Susanna, was born on 21 Sept. 1697. Hannah made her will on 14 June 1734, proved 8 Nov. 1736. She left her property to her children by Briggs as he had directed her to do by his will, but she left a white chest to her "granddaughter Hannah Wilcox, daughter of my son, Daniel lately deceased." The will of her husband Enoch Briggs, dated 2 June 1726 and proved 26 April 1734 mentions Eliphal Brayton his wife's daughter and John Moon, his wife's grandson. Eliphal appears to have married 1st, a Sanford, since on 24 Aug. 1721 Israel Brayton married Elephal Sanford. John Moon was the son of John Moon and Abigail, daughter of Enoch and Hannah Briggs.

Children:

- 5. i. DANIEL⁴, born about 1680, died 2 Feb. 1720/1.
- ii. MARY, born 25 Feb. 1682/3. Married about 1700 DAVID LAKE of Portsmouth, R. I. It is recorded in the Portsmouth Vital Records (1: 14) that "Mary Lake, wife of David Lake and daughter of Daniel Wilcox," was born on 25 Feb. 1682. Ten children.
- iii. HANNAH, born 11 April 1684.
- iv. JOSEPH, born 28 Oct. 1687.
- v. ELIPHAL, born about 1689. Married probably 1st, ——— SANFORD, and 2nd, on 24 Aug. 1721, ISRAEL BRAYTON.

4. STEPHEN³ WILCOX (*Daniel*², *Edward*¹), of Dartmouth, born about 1668. He resided in his father's homestead on the west side of the East Branch of the Accoxet River in Dartmouth. This land was left to him in his father's will. On 17 June 1729 he was put under guardianship, being *non compos*, and on 20 July 1736 his son Stephen took it over. He died on 13 Nov. 1736, and on 6 April 1737 his son Stephen was made administrator of his estate, the widow Judith refusing. Married 1st, on 9 Feb. 169— (probably 1696), SUSANNA BRIGGS, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fisher) Briggs, who died 6 Oct. 1719, and 2nd, JUDITH BARNARD, daughter of Stephen Coffin, Jr., of Nantucket and widow of Peter Folger and Nathaniel Barnard, Jr., of Nantucket; she died 2 Dec. 1760 (*N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register*, 16: 274).

Children by 1st wife:

- i. SUSANNA⁴, born 14 Feb. 169—.
- ii. DANIEL, born 29 Dec. 1699.
- iii. THOMAS, born 12 Oct. 1701.
- iv. ELIZABETH, born 18 Jan. 1704/5.
- v. STEPHEN, born 10 Jan. 1707/8. He was of Dartmouth and resided on the ancestral estate on the west side of the Eastern Branch of the Accoxet River. Married as "Stephen Wilcox, son of Stephen" on 27: 7mo.: 1730, MARY THOMAS (Dartmouth Friends Records; cf. Leonard Papers at New Bedford Public Library). Left issue.

Child by 2nd wife:

- vi. JOHN.

5. DANIEL⁴ WILCOX (*Daniel*³, *Daniel*², *Edward*¹), of Dartmouth, born about 1680, died 2 Feb. 1720/1. He resided on his father's land on the east side of the East Branch of the Accoxet River, where he sold land in 1713 and 1714 (Bristol Co. Deeds, Taunton), and in the latter year he and his wife Sarah mortgaged their homestead farm to the Province. He died intestate, and on 7 May 1722 administration on his estate was given to his widow Sarah.

Married about 1704 SARAH ———. She married 2nd, Philip Marion of Dartmouth, shipwright (published 19 Nov. 1728). He had previously lived at Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard (cf. Duke's Co. Deeds, 4: 132, and Court Files). Sarah Marion made her will on 7 Jan. 1755, proved 5 Nov. 1755, and names her sons Daniel and Stephen Wilcox (Bristol Co. Probate).

Children all born in Dartmouth:

- i. SARAH⁵, born 15 Jan. 1704/5.
6. ii. STEPHEN, born 28 May 1707.
- iii. DANIEL, born 25 Aug. 1709.

- iv. WILLIAM, born 22 Nov. 1711.
- v. MARY, born 17 Dec. 1712.
- vi. HANNAH, born 1 Nov. 1715.
- vii. CATHERINE, born 25 Feb. 1717/8.
- viii. LEMUEL, born 30 May 1720.

6. STEPHEN⁵ WILCOX* (*Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Daniel², Edward¹*), of Dartmouth, born 28 May 1707, died Oct. 1778. He resided on the farm on the east side of the East Branch of the Accoxet River. On 20 Aug. 1739, Joseph Holley of Dartmouth sold to Stephen Wilcox of the same, "the son of Daniel deceased" ten acres adjoining his land (on the east side of the River) (Bristol Co. Deeds, Book 28, fo. 343). Certain deeds and probate records too long to quote here enable us to separate him and his children from his cousin Stephen Wilcox, son of Stephen, and at his marriage he is called "son of Daniel" (Dartmouth Friends Records; cf. Leonard Papers, *op. cit.*). His will, dated 9 March 1776, proved 6 Oct. 1776, names his sons Culbut, Daniel, Abner, and David, and his daughters Hannah, Catherine Cornell and Mary Peckham. He gave the north part of his homestead farm to his son David, having previously deeded the southern portion to his son Culbut (Bristol Probate, Bk. 25, p. 255).

Married on 19 June 1731, MARY RICKETSON, daughter of William and Meribah (Slocum) Ricketson of Dartmouth.

Children:

- 7. i. CULBUT⁶ (Cuthbert), born 13 April 1732.
- ii. DANIEL, born 26 April 1734. Married 5 Dec. 1754 SILVE RUSSELL, daughter of James Russell. Two children.
- iii. SAMUEL, born 6 Dec. 1736. Married 28 Feb. 1760, ELIZABETH GODDARD. Eight children.
- iv. JIRETH, born 18 Oct. 1737. Married 17 Oct. 1760, DEBORAH RUSSELL. Four children.
- v. HANNAH, born 14 April 1740, died 1778. Unmarried.
- vi. ABNER, born (not found). Married 14 May 1762, CONTENT HOWLAND; and 2nd, 17 Dec. 1796, LEVINA BROWNELL. Five children.
- vii. CATHERINE, born Sept. 1744. Married 28 March 1765, THOMAS CORNELL of Dartmouth. Five children.
- viii. STEPHEN, born 18 May 1747. Married Feb. 1782, RUTH ALLEN of Dartmouth (intention 6 Dec. 1781).
- ix. DAVID, born 3 April 1749. Married 18 May 1769, SARAH HOWLAND.
- x. WILLIAM, born 6 Jan. 1752. Not named in his father's will, probably died young.
- xi. MARY, born 6 Jan. 1754. Married 20 May 1772, STEPHEN PECKHAM, Jr. Four children.

7. CULBUT⁶ WILCOX (*Stephen⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Daniel², Edward¹*), born at Dartmouth 13 April 1732. Named for his

* For Stephen and his family see "The Ricketson Genealogy," by Mrs. Grace Edes.

uncle, Culbut Ricketson. He was of Dartmouth, Mass., and Little Compton, R. I. He was a ship carpenter and yeoman. His father gave him the south part of his farm on the east side of the Eastern Branch of the Accoxet River. He was living in Tiverton, R. I., in 1774, and in the Rhode Island Census of that year he had in his family 2 males over and 3 under 16 years of age and 3 females over and 3 under 16 years of age. On 6 Dec. 1774 he had a licence to retail strong drink at Tiverton. On the 21 Dec. 1780, he sold land in Dartmouth. He appears residing in Dartmouth in the First Census of 1790, but was of Westport, Mass. (that part of Dartmouth set off in 1787, where his land lay) on 6 April 1795, when he petitioned to set up a small building at the town landing at Hix's Bridge. He was of Westport in the Census of 1800 with 2 males and 2 females but he is not in that of 1810. Married (published 8 Jan. 1754) RUTH WHITE, daughter of George and Deborah (Shaw) White of Dartmouth. She was the great-great-great-granddaughter of John Cooke of the Mayflower and also great-great-granddaughter of Peregrine White (*cf. American Genealogist*, 17: 195). The date of the death of Culbut Wilcox is not of record. He is said to have gone with his son William and his grandson Hiram to Palmyra in Western New York and to have returned and died at Tiverton.

Children (probably not a complete list):

- i. SARAH⁷.
- ii. LILIS, born 1760, died 13 March 1834 (gravestone at the Stone Church at Tiverton). As "Lilis, daughter of Cuthbert Wilcox" she married at Tiverton in Oct. 1774, Ensign PELEG SANFORD of Tiverton, R. I., son of William Sanford, gent., of Tiverton.
- iii. ABNER.
- iv. WILLIAM, born 24 April 1774. Went to Palmyra, New York, with his son Hiram.

EARLY PROBATE RECORDS AT NORWICH, N. Y.

Contributed by HARLOW D. CURTIS, Esq., of Manlius, N. Y.

At Norwich, N. Y., in a separate drawer are a few very early probate records antedating the formation of the County of Chenango in 1798; this probably due to the fact that several of the townships were formed before 1798 and these probate records were doubtless handed over to the first surrogate of the county in 1798. I have abstracted a few of these records given below.

1. Estate of Elnathan Bush late of Jericho (now Bainbridge). Inventory taken Sept. 16, 1791 by Japhet Bush and Samuel Bixby.

2. Will of Stephen Dod of Owego, Tioga Co., dated Oct. 21, 1796, no record of probate but Caleb Wright Jr. swore on July 12, 1797 that he saw the will made. Will mentions wife Ruth and two younger sons, Junia and Joseph, latter youngest and under 21. One older son, Stephen, Jr. Five daughters: Jemima, Phebe, Anna, Betsey and Abigail, each given 5 pounds. Widow and Emanuel Coryell, executors. Witnesses: Thomas Wright, Moses Fountain and Caleb Wright Jr.

3. Inventory of Estate of Andrew Loomis late of the Co. of Tioga was taken in June 1795 and sworn to Dec. 16, 1795 by John Dodge and Samuel Curtis and witnessed by Anson Cary and Hannah(X) Loomis, her mark. "Joshua L. Mersereau or Mercereau, Surrogate" is signed to this document. He was the first surrogate of the county and evidently so acted before the formation of the county. His name was not John L. Mercereau as given in some books.

4. Inventory of the Estate of John Belding, deceased, Dec. 10, 1795, taken by Ephraim Belding and Joshua Root, Jr.. Keturah Belding swears inventory is a just one on Dec. 16, 1795, before Joshua L. Mersereau.

5. Inventory of Silas Bowker taken Mar. 2, 1793, by James Squires and Asa Squires and on June 10, 1793, Esther Bowker swears that the inventory is a just one. This inventory has the item: "10 to 15 months' pay due Silas Bowker for service while a prisoner of the enemy."

6. Estate of John Stewart or Steward of town of Chenango. Inventory taken Jan. 27, 1797, by Simon Bull, David Payne and Ebenezer Garnsey and witnessed on Feb. 1, 1797, by Nancy Hill.

7. Estate of Nathaniel Goodspeed who died in town of Owego in fall of 1792; inventory taken by Samuel Fountain and Philip Taylor. Administrators: Lois Goodspeed and Jesse Miller. No will.

8. Estate of Stephen Kent who died in township of Chemung, Tioga Co. in Jan. 1791, leaving widow Phebe. Abraham Miller and Brinton Paine, appraisers. No record of children.

9. Estate of Joshua Whitney of Union township. Thomas Green, administrator. Inventory taken Oct. 1, 1793, in presence of Joshua Whitney, Jr., and Sarah Whitney, two of the heirs. Appraisers: John Patterson and Thomas Quigley.

10. Will of Nathaniel Seeley, Jr., of Newtown, Tioga Co., dated May 28, 1796, and proved Sept. 1, 1797. Executors, widow Elizabeth and James Cameron. Witnesses: Peter Loop, Jr., Abner M. Wetfield or Hatfield and William Konkel. Mentions son Nathaniel, Jr., and daughters Sally, Betsey and what seems to be Hepsey, probably Hepsibah.

11. Will of Thomas Gallup of Union, Tioga Co., only one date Feb. 2, 1797. Wife Jane, oldest son Rufus, other sons William, Thomas, Joseph, Chester and James, and the administrators, John Barker and Samuel Coe, are also guardians for minor sons Chester and James. Daughters Elizabeth, Susanna, Sarah and Miriam. Witnesses: John Davis, Peter Barker, Jacob Pease.

12. Will of Stephen Gardner of Newtown, Tioga Co., only date Mar. 13, 1794. Wife Olive, sole executor; sons William, Lebbeus, Stephen, John, George, David and Perigrene; daughters Sally, Polly, Phebe, Welthy. Wit.: Lebbeus Hammond, Abner Kelly, Philip Jurdon.

In this drawer I found one record of the township of Sangerfield, Oneida Co. before Apr. 4, 1804, when this township was set off from Chenango Co. to Oneida Co. This is the Estate of Noah Stevens, dated Jan. 26, 1803. Uriah Stevens, administrator. Widow Sarah. Will sets off equal parts of

25 acres in N.E. corner of Lot 53 Sangerfield next to east end of Thomas Stevens' land to four females: Desire, wife of Joseph Stevens; Sarah wife of David Johnson, Betsy, wife of James Johnson, and Huldah Stevens, evidently single.

Also I found two records before the formation of Madison Co. on Mar. 21, 1806. One is the Inventory of Joel Ives of Brookfield township, now Madison Co., filed Aug. 13, 1804, and taken by Elias Bixby and Ezekiel Scott. Anna Ives, admx. No other date.

And the Estate of Levi Brown of Cazenovia township, now Madison Co. Levi Brown died in 1805 and the inventory was taken on the same day the county of Madison was formed, Mar. 21, 1806. Levi lived in what is now Nelson township and the inventory was taken by Eldad Richardson, Levi Brown, and Joanna Brown. No other date.

GUILFORD (CONN.) VITAL RECORDS

Copied by DONALD LINES JACOBUS, M.A., of New Haven, Conn.

[Concluded from Volume XVIII, p. 128]

collins, [Edward] s. Robert & Mary b. 7 Aug. 1711
Labory, [Mehito]bell da. Antony & Mehetobell
 b. [30 Nov.] 1711

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Births

griswell, mary da. thomas & sarah	b. 28 Sep. 1700
Experienc da. thomas & sarah	b. 9 Aug. 1703
sarah da. thomas & sarah	b. 15 Jan. 1705/6
Thomus s. thomas & sarah	b. 26 Mar. 1708
submit da. thomas & sarah	b. 26 Sep. 1710
serantom, sarah da. John & Mary	b. 25 Nov. 1707
hannah da. John & Mary	b. 3 Mar. 1709
Ruggls, Rebecah da. M ^r & M ^e Mary	b. 30 May 1712
hoyte, Jonathan s. samuell & hannah	b. 18 Oct. 1710
Mary da. samuell & hannah	b. 14 Apr. 1712
Rosseter, Elezabeth da. Josiah & Mary	b. 10 June 1712
west, sarah da. christofor & sarah	b. 9 Nov. 1706
Mary da. christopher & Elezabeth	b. 22 Mar. 1709
Norton, Reuben s. thomas & Rachell	b. 6 Apr. 1711
stone, Josiah s. Josiah & temperans	b. 10 Apr. 1710
Euert, Eligah s. Nathaniell & margraet	b. 4 Aug. 1712
parks, nathaniell s. nathaniell & abigell	b. 30 May 1712
Critenden, samuell s. samuell & mindwell	b. 11 Sep. 1712
Euerts, Elezabeth da. sam ⁿ & Elezabeth	b. 25 Dec. 1711

dudley, Jehiell s. Joseph & abigell	b. 6 Dec. 1708
dudle, Oleuer s. Joseph & abigell	b. 15 Aug. 1711
field, Josarid s. Ebenezer & mary	b. 2 Mar. 1710/11
stone, Enos s. daniell & Elezabeth	b. 19 June 1709
dod, hanah da. samuell & hanah	b. 28 July 1712
dauis, John s. John & hanah	b. 2 Aug. 1712
hogkins, Janna s. Joseph & elizabeth	b. 7 Apr. 1709
hogkin, Joseph s. Joseph & elizabeth	b. 2 Mar. 1710/11
Johnson, Jsack s. Jsack & febe	b. 4 Nov. 1712
hill, huldah da. samuell & Huldah	b. 30 Dec. 1712
field, sarah da. John & mary	b. 20 July 1712
Leete, peletiah s. peletiah	b. 7 Mar. 1712/3
hart, William s. John & Rebecah	b. 9 May 1713
Johnson, Elezabeth da. samuell & mary	b. 20 Feb. 1712/3
Ruggls, nathaniell s. m ^r & m ^s mary	b. 16 May 1713
meig, Sarah da. John & Rebeck	b. 10 Dec. 1713
stone, Stephen s. Stephen & elizabeth	b. 3 Feb. 1712/3
bishop, Sarah da. Sam ^l & Abigell	b. 28 Aug. 1713
euerts, Mary da. Samuel & elizabeth	b. 16 July 1713
euerts, Judah s. Judah & mary	b. 19 May 1712
Rosseter, Bryan s. timothy & Abigell	b. 22 Oct. 1713
Hall, Beniaman s. Ebenezer & deborah	b. 27 May 1712
bartlet, Lucy da. daniell & suzanall [sic]	b. 23 June 1713
collins, auis da. John & ann	b. 1 Apr. 1714
munger, Elnathan s. Sam Ju ^r & doraty	b. 24 July 1714
dudley, submit da. william & Ruth	b. 1 Oct. 1713

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Mariges Recorded

Talman, Ebenezer of gilford	married 17 June 1714
morison, ann of newhauen	By m ^r wearham mather Justiss
Rosseter, Nathaniell both of	married 8 July 1714
stone, Anna gilford	By the Reure ^t m ^r Rugls minister
Bishop, John of gilford	married 18 Nov. 1713
Johnson, mary of newhauen	By Justis andrews of newhauen
seward, daniell of gilford	
boreman, mehetobell of bristow	married 20 Nov. 1712
	by m ^r Sparahock minister of bristow
Hill, daniell both of	married 20 Apr. 1714
wilcox, mindwell gilford	by the Reuent M ^r John heart
births	
hart, Rebecca da. m ^r John & Rebecca	b. 20 Aug. 1714

stone, calib s. calib & sarah	b. 7 May 1714
Leete, Rewben s. John & mehetabell	b. 29 May 1714
Burges, [J]esse s. Thomas & mersy	b. 23 Apr. 1712
John s. Thomas & mersy	b. 31 Aug. 1714
Hill, Henry s. Samuell & Hulda	b. 2 Aug. 1714
doud, Silenc da. thomas & silens	b. 22 July 1712
bishop, william s. John & Mary	b. 28* Oct. 1714
sewar, Abigell da. daniell & mehetobell	b. 9 May 1714
hand, Janna s. Joseph & Easter	b. 17 Feb. 1692/3
Bradly, nathan s. nathanoah & mary	b. 31 Dec. 1714
stone, noah s. Ebenezor & hanna	b. 1 Oct. 1711
Euert, Elnah da. Jams & mary	b. 9 Dec. 1714
penfield, hanah da. samuell & hanah	b. 20 Aug. 1714
Rossetter, Bryan s. Timothy & Abigaill	b. 22 Oct. 1713
permele, Jonathan s. Joshuah & als	b. 21 June 1701
permely, Jane da. Joshuah & als	b. 20 Sep. 1704
permele, Als w. Joshuah	d. 10 July 1714
Hill, Jsaac s. Jsaac & Ann	b. 20 July 1714
hubbard, mary da. Ebenezor & Elezabeth	b. 21 Nov. 1714
chitenden, simion s. Josiah & hanah	b. 28 Dec. 1714
critendenden [sic] Jsaac s. samuell & mindwell	b. 8 Jan. 1714/5
benton, John s. John & mercy	b. 22 Aug. 1709
Andrew s. John & mercy	b. 2 June 1712

[Page 35]

Marigges Recorded

west, Christopher		married 6 Feb. 1705/6
dudly, sarah widdow		By m ^r Ruggls ministor
west, Christopher abovesd	both of	married 17 Mar. 1708
hogkin, Elezabeth	gilford	By M ^r Ruggls minnistor
derwin, Joseph	both of	married 14 [†] Dec. 17011 [sic]
Parent, Annah	guilford	by Mr Rugles minister
Euerts, samuell		married 1 Mar. 1710/11
benton, Elezabeth		By m ^r thomas Ruggls minister
stone, stephen		married 9 Oct. 1711
Leman, Elezabeth		By m ^r thomas Ruggls minister
dudlee, Jonathan	both of	married 6 Aug. 1712
munger, Abigell	gilford	By M ^r John hart minister
dauis, John of gilford		married 11 Dec. 1711
prat, hanah of saybrook		By M ^r tayler of Saybrook Justis

* Perhaps 18; not clear.

† 8 over 4.

Johnson, Isack	both of	married 5 Feb. 1710/11
bristow, febe	gilford	By m ^r thomas Ruggls minister
Lete, M ^r william	both of	married 12 Feb. 1698
stone, hanah	gilford	By Mr Leete As ^t
doude, Abraham		married 1 May 1712
doud, sarah		by M ^r hart minister
hill, Isack	both of	married 5 July 1711
permele, ann	gilford	By M ^r Ruggls minnister
Blachly, Beniaman	both of	married 27 Nov. 1712
dudly, naomy	gilford	By Mr hart minnister
[Page 36]		
darwin, samuell	both of	married 5 Jan. 1710
hill, sarah	gilford	By M ^r Rugls Minister
pierson, Ephraim	both of	married 27 June 1710
bishop, doroty	gilfor	
Stone, calib	both of	married 28 May 1713
meigs, sarah	gilford	By the Reuren ^t M ^r Ruggls Minester
Baldwin, Timothy	both of	married 24 Sep. 1713
stone, bashuba	gilford	By the Reuerent M ^r Rugls

The above completes the records in Guilford Town Records, Volume I, copied by favor of the Baldwin Ancient Records Fund of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. The following correction should be made:

The marriage of [Nath]aniell Bishop to Mary Hall is correct (Vol. 17, p. 192) except that Bishop's first name was wrongly reconstructed, and should read [D]aniell Bishop.

THE BRADBURY FAMILY

Compiled by MARY LOVERING HOLMAN for Mary Louise (Robinson) Harvey

[Concluded from Vol. 18, p. 226]

CAPTAIN THOMAS¹ BRADBURY (*Wymond, William, Mat-thew, William, Robert, William, Robert*), baptised in Wicken Bonhunt, Essex, England, 28 Feb. 1610-11, died in Salisbury, Mass., 16 Mar. 1695. He married in New England about 1636, MARY PERKINS, who died 20 Dec. 1700, daughter of John and Judith (——) Perkins.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who was a grand-uncle by marriage to Thomas Bradbury, sent him in 1634 to Maine as his agent. It is known that he was in London, 1 May 1634 and here by 5 May 1636, or earlier. Before 1640, he removed to Salisbury, Mass., being made a Freeman in that year; and was Constable in 1641. Later he was schoolmaster, town clerk, clerk of Courts, Captain of the military company, a deputy to the General Court for seven years, and an Associate Justice.

As agent for Gorges, he made some of the earliest deeds in Maine. One made 5 May 1636, is as follows: "I Thomas Bradbury, Gent now Agent of S^r Ferdinando Gorges Knight in these parts of New England doe . . . sell . . . unto Edward Johnson Gent for the proper use of John Treworgy of Dartmouth Merchante & his heirs . . . 500 Accors of Land bordering upon the North East Side of Pascataquacke River," etc. (*York Deeds*, 1:11.)

He wrote an easy, graceful, and legible hand and his writing is to be seen in many official documents in the archives of Essex Co., Mass., and the Province archives of New Hampshire. He lived to be an old man as he must have been about eighty-five when he died. In the witchcraft delusion of 1692, his wife was accused of witchcraft and in spite of testimonies to her excellence of character, was convicted but not executed.

During the trial of Mrs. Bradbury, 28 July 1692, her aged husband gave testimony thus: "Concerning my beloved wife, Mary Bradbury, this is what I have to say: We have been married fifty-five years, and she hath been a loving and faithful wife unto me unto this day. She hath been wonderful laborious, diligent and industrious in her place and employment about bringing up our family which have been eleven children of our own and four grandchildren. She was both prudent and provident, of a cheerful spirit, liberal and charitable. She being now very aged and weak, and grieved under afflictions, may not be able to speak much for herself, not being so free of speech as some others might be. I hope her life and conversation among her neighbors has been such as gives a better or more real testimony than can be expressed by words."

One hundred and eighteen of Mary Bradbury's neighbors, both men and women, signed this statement: "We the subscribers do testify that it [her life] was such as becomes the gospel. She was a lover of the ministry in all appearance, and a diligent attender upon God's holy ordinances, being of a courteous and peaceable disposition and carriage, neither did any of us (some of whom have lived in the town with her above fifty years) ever hear or know that she had any difference or falling out with any of her neighbors, man, woman, or child, but was always ready and willing to do for them what lay in her power, night or day, though with hazard of her health and other danger. More might be spoken in her commendation, but this for the present."

Mary Bradbury said in defence of herself, "I am wholly innocent of any such wickedness through the goodness of God who has kept me hitherto. I am the servant of Jesus Christ and have given myself up to him as my only Lord and Saviour, and to the dilligent attendance upon him in all his holy ordinances,

in utter contempt and defiance of the devil and all his works as horrid and detestable, and have accordingly endeavored to frame my life and conversation according to the rules of His holy word, and in that faith and practice, resolve by the help and assistance of God to continue to my life's end. For the truth of what I say, I humbly refer myself to my brethren and neighbors that know me, and unto the searcher of all hearts for the truth and uprightness of my heart therein (human frailties and unavoidable excepted) of which I bitterly complain every day."

The Salisbury minister, who at that time was the prominent Rev. James Allen, testified: "I, having lived nine years at Salisbury in the work of the ministry and now four years in the office of pastor, to my best notice and observation of Mrs. Bradbury, she hath lived according to the rules of the gospel amongst us; was a constant attender upon the ministry of the word, and all the ordinances of the gospel; full of works and charity to the sick and poor; neither have I seen or heard anything of her unbecoming the profession of the gospel."*

But in spite of her social position,—she is always spoken of as Mistress Bradbury,—or her husband's prominence, the colony was in the grip of hysteria, and she was convicted. How she escaped execution has never been shown. The foolish testimony against her was similar to the one case here quoted. "The deposition of William Carr, who testifyeth and saith, that about thirteen years ago, presently after some difference that happened to be between my honored father, Mr. George Carr and Mrs. Bradbury, the prisoner at the bar, upon a Sabbath at noon, as we were riding home by the house of Capt. Thomas Bradbury, I saw Mrs. Bradbury go into her gate, turn the corner of, and immediately there darted out of her gate a blue boar and darted at my Father's horse's legs which made him stumble; but I saw it no more. And my father said, 'Boys, what did you see?' And we both said, 'A blue boar.'"

Captain Bradbury left a very long will:

In the name of God, Amen. The fourteenth day of February . . . one thousand six hundred and ninety four. I Thomas Bradbury of the town of Salisbury . . . in New England, aged, weak in body, but of good and perfect memory, thanks be to God Almighty for the same, do make . . . this my last will and testament . . .: And being penitent for my sins I give and commit my soul unto Almighty God . . . and my body to be buried in such place as it shall please my executors to appoint: And for the settling of my temporal estate . . .: first, I will that all those debts and duties that I owe . . . shall be well . . . paid within convenient time after my decease . . .

Item. I give and bequeath unto my grandchildren, Thomas Bradbury and Jacob Bradbury, all my housing and lands which I have now situate . . . in . . . Salisbury . . . and my said grandchildren shall pay unto their

* These are from the Bradbury Memorial. It is evident that spelling and punctuation are altered from originals.

Aunt True fourteen pounds, each of them . . . after they come to the age of one and twenty years. As also my said grandchildren shall acquit and discharge their brother, William Bradbury, from all orders of court concerning the division of their father's estate; also my will is that my said grandchildren Thomas and Jacob shall pay unto their grandmother, twenty bushels of corn yearly, such as she shall have need of during her natural life and to find her sufficient wood winter and summer cut and fit; as also winter and summer meat for two cows, all during her natural life or widowhood: and my will is that my wife what part of my house she thinks meet to require unto the half of it, shall have during her widowhood or natural life, unto her own particular use if she thinks good to require the same.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my grandchild Thomas Bradbury all my implements of husbandry and also my young colt.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Mary Stanyan twenty shillings, she having had her portion upon her marriage.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Jane True ten pounds to be made in good pay within one year after my decease.

Item. I give to my grandchild Elizabeth Buss five pounds in good pay. Also my will is that five pounds be delivered to the selectmen . . . of Salisbury by them to be disposed to such of the poor as they judge to have most need of it. And lastly I do ordain and appoint my dearly and well beloved wife Mary Bradbury and my dearly and well beloved daughter Judith Moody my executors or executrixes to this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above named.

Wit: William Buswell
Isaac Buswell
William Buswell, Jr.

Tho: Bradbury (Seal)

This will is copied from the one in the Bradbury Memorial and it is apparent that spelling and punctuation have been modernized. It is probably filed in the Essex County Probate.

Children, born in Salisbury, Mass.:

- i. WYMOND², b. 1 Apr. 1637; m. Sarah Pike. She m. (2), Mr. John Stockman.
- ii. JUDITH, b. 2 Oct. 1638; m. Caleb Moody.
- iii. THOMAS, b. 28 Jan. 1640-41, prob. d. unm.
- iv. MARY, b. 17 Mar. 1642-43; m. John Stanyan.
- v. JANE, b. 11 May 1645; m. Henry True.
- vi. JACOB, b. 17 June 1647, d. 1669, at the Barbadoes, unm.
- vii. WILLIAM, b. 15 Sept. 1649; m. Rebecca (Wheelwright) Maverick.
- viii. ELIZABETH, b. 7 Nov. 1651; m. John Buss of Durham, N. H.
- ix. JOHN, b. 20 Apr. 1654, d. 24 Nov. 1678, Salisbury, unm.
- x. ANN, b. 16 Apr. 1656, d. 1659, Salisbury.
- xi. JABEZ, b. 27 June 1658, d. 28 Apr. 1677, Salisbury.

WILLIAM² BRADBURY (*Thomas¹, Wymond, William, Matthew, William, Robert, William, Robert*), born in Salisbury, Mass., 15 Sept. 1649, died in Salisbury, 4 Dec. 1678. He married in Salisbury, 12 Mar. 1671-72, REBECCA (WHEELWRIGHT) MAVERICK, born probably in Hampton, N. H., about 1649, died in Salisbury, 20 Dec. 1678, daughter of Rev. John and Mary (Hutchinson) Wheelwright and widow of Samuel Maverick, Jr.

William Bradbury was only twenty-nine when he died, his widow followed him two weeks later and their three children were left orphaned. Mrs. Mary Bradbury, their grandmother, brought them up and their grandfather, Capt. Thomas, left most of his estate to the two youngest.

Administration upon the estate of Mr. Willi. Bradbury of Salisbury, deceased, was granted Apr. 8, 1679, unto Mr. Thomas Bradbury and Caleb Moody upon their request, who gave bond of £200 and were to bring in an inventory to the next court. The court, 11 Nov. 1679, granted the administrators until the next court to bring in the inventory. The inventory of Mr. William Bradbury of Salisbury, who died intestate 4 Dec. 1678, was taken 4 Apr. 1679. He had £5. 17s. in cash and an unusual amount of furnishings, tools, cattle, many debts due the estate and some from the estate. Among the latter was one to Ms. Hewes for nursing y^e youngest child 15 months and attending on y^e mother when sick, £10. 11s.

This was sworn to in 1680 by Caleb Moody and Mr. Thomas Bradbury. A copy of a deed is filed with the papers, from Thomas Bradbury of Salisbury, planter, who gave for affection to "My son William Bradbury," "all that my dwelling house lately erected and other lands, and to Mrs. Rebecka Maverick after her marriage with him during her life and to his heirs lawfully begotten forever"; provided that he (Thomas) and his wife have life use of certain part of the property: 11 Mar. 1671-72. On 4 May 1680, John Severans and Philip Greely appraised this property as worth £300. The same day the court at Ipswich ordered that the lands in this deed of gift be given to William, the eldest son of William, deceased, he paying to his other two brothers, Thomas and Jacob, £50 each, at age. The residue of the estate to be given to Thomas and Jacob. (*Essex Co. Probate, printed, 1:299.*)

Children, born in Salisbury, Mass.:

- i. WILLIAM³, b. 16 Oct. 1672; m. Sarah Cotton.
- ii. THOMAS, b. 24 Dec. 1674; m. Jemima True and Mary Hilton.
- iii. JACOB, b. 1 Sept. 1677; m. Elizabeth Stockman.

JACOB³ BRADBURY (*William², Thomas¹, Wymond, William, Matthew, William, Robert, William, Robert*), born in Salisbury, Mass., 1 Sept. 1677, died there, 4 May 1718, aged forty years and seven months. He married in Salisbury, 6 July 1698, ELIZABETH STOCKMAN, born probably in Salisbury about 1680, died there after 1721, daughter of Mr. John and Sarah (Pike) (Bradbury) Stockman. She married secondly in Salisbury, 6 July 1720, John Steevens, born in Salisbury, 28 Dec. 1670, died after 1721, son of John and Joanna (Thorn) Steevens.

John Steevens' first wife was Dorothy Hubbard, who died in Salisbury, 5 July 1716, having been the mother of eleven children.

Jacob Bradbury was a comparatively young man when he died. No will is quoted in the Bradbury Memorial and there may be one or an administration in Essex County Probate.

Children, born in Salisbury, Mass.:

- i. THOMAS⁴, b. 16 Aug. 1699; m. Sarah Merrill.
- ii. ANNA, b. 23 Sept. 1701, d. 16 Oct. 1701.
- iii. ANNA, b. 3 Sept. 1702; m. Capt. William True.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. 25 Feb. 1706, d. 14 Oct. 1723, Ipswich, Mass., unm.
These four children were baptised together, 22 Feb. 1707-08.
- v. DOROTHY, b. 27 Mar. 1708, bapt. 9 May 1708; m. Rev. Ammi Ruhamah Cutter of North Yarmouth.
- vi. JACOB, b. 6 Oct. 1710, bapt. 3 Dec. 1710; m. Abigail Eaton.
- vii. SARAH, b. 15 Apr. 1713; m. Elisha Allen.
- viii. MOSES, b. 3 Nov. 1715; m. Abigail Fogg.
- ix. JANE, posthumous, bapt. 31 Aug. 1718, m. Barnabas Soule of No. Yarmouth.

CAPT. THOMAS⁴ BRADBURY (*Jacob³, William², Thomas¹, Wymond, William, Matthew, William, Robert, William, Robert*), born in Salisbury, Mass., 16 Aug. 1699, died in Buxton, Maine, about 1775. He married in Salisbury, 16 Apr. 1724, SARAH MERRILL, born in Salisbury, 7 Apr. 1706, died probably in Buxton after 1750, daughter of Moses and Mary (—) Merrill.

Capt. Thomas Bradbury lived in Salisbury until 1744 when he moved to Maine. At first he was in Biddeford, commanding the blockhouse there in 1748 and 1749. He remained in service until the wars were ended when he settled in Buxton.

Children, first eight born in Salisbury, Mass.; rest in Biddeford, Maine:

- i. SAMUEL⁵, b. 16 Oct. 1724, d. 6 Jan. 1729-30, Salisbury.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. 13 Apr. 1727; m. Lieut. Samuel Merrill.
- iii. JACOB, bapt. 15 Sept. 1728; m. Abigail Cole.
- iv. MOSES, b. 14 Feb. 1730-31; m. Mary Page.
- v. SAMUEL, b. 14 Oct. 1733, d. young.
- vi. THOMAS, b. 10 Jan. 1735-36; m. Ruth Page of Salisbury.
- vii. WILLIAM, b. 5 May 1738; m. Susannah Hopkinson.
- viii. SARAH, b. 10 Dec. 1739; m. Joseph Leavitt of Buxton.
- ix. BENJAMIN, b. 2 Mar. 1744, Biddeford; m. Mary Elden and went to Ohio.
- x. MARY, bapt. 19 May 1745, Salisbury; m. Samuel Sands of Buxton.
- xi. MERCY, b. 29 Jan. 1746, Biddeford; m. John (or Joseph) Appleton.
- xii. JABEZ, b. 22 Apr. 1749, Biddeford, d. 10 May 1749.

CAPT. JACOB⁵ BRADBURY (*Thomas⁴, Jacob³, William², Thomas¹, Wymond, William, Matthew, William, Robert, William, Robert*), baptised in Salisbury, Mass., 15 Sept. 1728, died proba-

bly in Limerick, Me., about 1801. He married about 1750, ABIGAIL COLE, born in Biddeford, Maine, 10 June 1734, died probably in Limerick, Maine, after 1790, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Brooks) Cole.

Capt. Jacob Bradbury left Buxton and settled in Biddeford where he lived until the beginning of the Revolutionary War when he moved to Limerick, Maine. He was Deacon of the church in Limerick and served the town as selectman in 1787 and as an assessor in 1781, 1784, 1785 and 1786. He was a soldier of the Revolution, being commissioned, 27 Mar. 1776, captain of the 6th (Biddeford) Co., 3d York County Regiment, as a list of officers in the Mass. Militia shows.

Children, the first fourteen born in Biddeford, the rest in Limerick, Maine:

- i. ANNA^a, bapt. 1752; m. Thomas Gilpatrick, Jr.
- ii. JOHN, bapt. 1753; m. ——— Page.
- iii. AMMI-RUHAMAH, bapt. 1754, d. y.
- iv. BETTY, bapt. 1756; m. Giles Follett.
- v. LUCY, bapt. 1758; m. Thomas Parsons.
- vi. ABIGAIL, bapt. 13 May 1759; m. Jeremiah Page.
- vii. EUNICE, bapt. 1760; m. Reuben Hill.
- viii. AMMI-RUHAMAH, bapt. 1762.
- ix. ESTHER, bapt. 1764; d. in Freedom, N. H., 17 Feb. 1841; m. Thomas Lord.
- x. SARAH, bapt. 1765; m. Robert Page.
- xi. REBECCA, bapt. 1766; m. Phineas Colecord.
- xii. JACOB, bapt. 1769; m. Jane Piper.
- xiii. MOLLY, bapt. 1772; m. Joshua Hutchinson.
- xiv. THOMAS, bapt. 1775; m. Sally Webster.
- xv. JOSEPH, b. abt. 1777; m. Betsey Stevens.
- xvi. CHARLES, b. abt. 1779.
- xvii. SUSAN, b. prob. abt. 1781; m. ——— Harvey.
- xviii. OLIVE, b. prob. abt. 1783.
- xix. Name not known.
- xx. Name not known.

This list is as given in the Bradbury Memorial, p. 93, and should be checked.

Jacob Bradbury appears in the census of 1790, with three males above 16 and four females in his family. As he is given no males below 16, it is probable that the two youngest children died before 1790, and possibly Charles did also. Thomas and Joseph were really under 16, but they may have been apprenticed to some trade and not living home. The females were probably Molly, Susan, Olive and his wife.

Addendum. The latest news of Wicken Hall, ancestral home of the Bradburys, is contained in the following excerpt from a letter of the Vicar of Arkesden, Essex, dated 8 Dec. 1941: "My neighbour at Wicken Hall in making a bomb proof cellar came across the foundations of the Bradbury's old home, Well included. I hope he will not have to use it for a shelter though

he had a mighty bomb on the field behind the farmhouse. The pilot lost his way and unloaded."

COLLIER NOTES

By H. MINOT PITMAN, A.B., LL.B., F.I.A.G.

"Lawrence Litchfield and His Descendants" states on p. 206 that William Collier who married Judith, daughter of Joseph and Judith (Litchfield) Briggs, was "probably son of Gershom Collier and Elizabeth ———, of Hull where he was born 21 Jan. 1721." A footnote says that Gershom Collier was probably son of Lt. Thomas Collier and grandson of Thomas Collier, the immigrant.

That these suppositions are correct would seem to be proven by the Vital Records of Hull, Mass. and four deeds recorded in Suffolk County, Mass.

The Hull Vital Records show that Lt. Gershom Collier married 25 Jan. 1696/7, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Judith Pool(e) and that he died in his 80th year, 19 Feb. 1753.

A Suffolk County Deed, Vol. 103, p. 171, in a partition proceeding dated 23 March 1753 sets forth the heirs of Gershom Collier of Hull. These were Thomas Collier (b. 7 Jan. 1706), John Collier (b. 9 March 1716,—the vital records say he was son of Gershom and "Jude," evidently an error. His grandmother was Jude), Jonathan Collier (b. 3 May 1719), William Collier (b. 21 June 1721), Moses Collier (b. 2 June 1729), John Doane and his wife Joan (Collier, b. 10 Sept. 1710), Thomas Copeland and his wife Susanna (Collier, b. 8 April 1700), Mary (Collier) Spear (b. 7 March 1703, m. Joseph Spear 12 Dec. 1720), Cromwell Lobdell and his wife Judah (Collier, b. 4 Nov. 1697).

On 24 April 1753 William Collier conveyed to Caleb Goold land in Hull "which was formerly the property of my Father Mr. Gershom Collier late of Hull." (Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 87, p. 484).

On 3 Feb. 1758 Jonathan Collier of Hull conveyed to Ephraim Bosworth land on Great Brewster Island formerly belonging to his father Gershom Collier of Hull. On the same date the same Bosworth received a conveyance from John Collier of Boston of land in Hull "formerly belonging to Thomas Collier grandfather of the said John Collier" and Moses Collier conveyed to the same grantee part of Great Brewster Island and land in Hull "laid out to my Grandfather Mr. Thomas Collier" (Suffolk Co. Deeds, Vol. 95, pp. 38, 39).

These deeds taken in conjunction with each other and the

Hull Vital Records would seem to prove that William Collier of Hull (later of Scituate) was a son of Lt. Gershom Collier of Hull and grandson of Lt. Thomas Collier.

NOTES, ERRATA, AND ADDENDA

Strickland

Sarah Strickland was born in Fairfield, Conn.; married (1) Thomas Roberts and (2) Josiah Furman; died near Trenton, N. J., 8 Jan. 1742, "aged about 97" according to the account in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* [ante, vol. 14, p. 117]. There is a question whether she was daughter of John Strickland or of Edmund Strickland, and a friend of the magazine requests us to present the following facts for consideration and possible rebuttal.

(1) Sarah was born in 1644 or 1645. John Strickland did live early in Fairfield, Conn., but perhaps had moved to Long Island before she was born. He was one of the men who, on 16 Nov. 1644, received a patent of land at Hempstead, L. I. On 6 Jan. 1644/5, William Frost of Fairfield made his will in which he bequeathed his house "bought from John Strickland." On the other hand, Edmund Strickland was an original lot-owner in Fairfield in 1639, and remained there at least until 1650, and probably until 1656 when he bought land in Newtown and moved there. He was undoubtedly father of Jonathan Strickland of Newtown.

(2) Sarah married Thomas Roberts who was then living in Newtown. Mr. Arthur S. Wardwell of Brooklyn, N. Y., kindly copied for our correspondent a few early records which show that Edmund Strickland and Thomas Roberts lived in the same neighborhood in Newtown in 1660 and 1662. They probably were neighbors before and after these dates. John Strickland never lived in Newtown, so far as the records disclose.

(3) Sarah had sons named Edmund and Jonathan. The fact that she also had a son named John is less evidential because that name is so common.

(4) Sarah and her first husband, Thomas Roberts, moved from Newtown, L. I., to Hopewell, Hunterdon (now in Mercer) County, N. J. In the earliest preserved tax list of Hunterdon (that of 1722), Thomas Roberts, Jonathan Strickland, Sr., and Jonathan Strickland, Jr., appear. It seems likely that these were Sarah's husband, brother and nephew. However, if it was the second Jonathan who lived some years in Southampton, L. I., and married there by 1700 Mary Stanborough, born 14 Oct. 1672 [see Southampton Town Records, 2-294, 6-15, 43, and Pelle-

treau's Early Long Island Wills, pp. 233-238], the two Jonathans of the tax list could have been Sarah's nephew and grand-nephew. Josiah Furman later moved from Newtown and married Sarah.

To sum up: we have located Edmund Strickland at Fairfield, where Sarah was born, at the right time to be her father; we have located Edmund at Newtown, a near neighbor to Thomas Roberts, not many years before Sarah married Roberts; and we have located the family of Edmund in Hopewell, where Sarah later lived; and the names of her sons bear out the interpretation that she was daughter of Edmund and sister of Jonathan. John Strickland left Fairfield rather early to be father of Sarah; he lived in Hempstead and Jamaica and was not identified with Newtown as Edmund was; he left a will in which neither Sarah nor any Roberts connection was named. While the last point may not necessarily be conclusive, the above analysis of several factors makes it much more probable that Sarah was daughter of Edmund Strickland.

—D. L. J.

Onondaga County, N. Y., 1794

The names of the signers of the petition for the erection of Onondaga County, N. Y., were published *ante*, vol. 9, p. 185. Further study of the signatures makes possible the following corrections. No. 5 should read, Seir Curtis; No. 60, William Gillet; No. 77, Phin^s Stevens.

—W. Herbert Wood.

Addenda to the Shinnick Family

(Vol. 17, pp. 79-86)

Page 79, insert after paragraph 5. The name Schoeneck is said to be derived from the two words, "schoen" and "eck" meaning "beautiful corner." This is the traditional meaning of the name of the town of Schoeneck in Lancaster.

Page 85, add after the first paragraph. By a deed dated May 11, 1785, "Christopher Kopler and Anna Maria, his wife" sold to Bonaventure Dartois a part of a lot in Northern Liberties, purchased in 1784 from Susanna Budd and John Coburn, executors of the estate of Thomas Budd, deceased. The deed is a long one, citing the purchase of the year before, and method of payment is to be rental-purchase, to continue over the period of minority of Thomas Budd's children.

Page 85, line 14, under George Ludwig, alter to read "married Aug. 10, 1823, at the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, a Mary Blake."

Page 86, line 2, under William Michael, alter to read, "married Mathilde McBride, but left no issue."

—Walter Lee Sheppard.

Cass, Case

In vol. 17, p. 175, an abstract of the will of Ebenezer Case of Norwich, Conn., was printed. The name was spelled both Case and Cass. The latter is correct. Ebenezer Cass was born at Hampton, N. H., 17 July 1671, son of John and Martha (Philbrook) Cass. His mother married second, William Lyon of Roxbury, Mass. Ebenezer married first, at Roxbury, 13 Mar. 1689/90, Patience Draper; his second wife, Ann, is not identified. Ebenezer was one of the makers of the agreement to settle Woodstock, Conn., but did not fulfill the agreement. By his first wife, Ebenezer Cass had children: *Mary*, b. at Roxbury, 20 July 1691, m. at Lebanon, Conn., 22 Nov. 1710, Samuel Wright, and had Aaron, b. 29 Mar. 1713 (named in his grandfather's will) and others; *Jonathan*, b. at Roxbury, 1 Sept. 1693, m. 13 Nov. 1718, Prudence Williams; and *Moses*, who m. 23 Jan. 1717/18, Mary Haskins. Who was Eliphalet Cass who m. 10 Dec. 1736, Martha Owen, sometimes given as a son of Ebenezer? See Gen. Dict. of Maine and N. H., p. 131; Bowen's History of Woodstock, 3-216; Early Lebanon, p. 176.

—W. Herbert Wood.

Putnam's Magazines

Between 1890 and 1917 the late Eben Putnam published some twenty volumes in periodical form, under various titles. The changes of title make it difficult for librarians and private owners to be sure they have complete sets. Some volumes are indexed, some are not, others have indexes in subsequent volumes. To aid the owners of partial or complete sets, the following bibliography is offered.

I. Essex County Historical and Genealogical Register, volume I, 1894, no index; volume II, 1895, contains index of volume I, but II is not indexed.

II. Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record. Volume I, 1890-1891, no index; volume II, 1891-1892, no index.

III. Putnam's Historical Magazine:

1. 1892-93, no index.
2. 1893-94, no index.
3. 1895, also contains indexes to volumes 1, 2, and 3.
4. 1896, no index.
5. 1897, no index.
6. 1898 also contains indexes to 4, 5, and 6.
7. 1899, indexed.

IV. Genealogical Quarterly:

1. 1900, indexed.
2. 1901, indexed.
3. 1902-03, no index. } Indexed by separate volume
4. 1903-04, no index. } (printed 1907, 24 pp.)
5. 1904-05, no index. } as index

V. The Genealogical Magazine:

1. 1905-06, no index.
2. 1907, no index.
3. 1915-16, no index.
4. 1916-17, no index and but two parts.

—Winifred Lovering Holman.

Keen-Turner

In Volume 18, p. 117, information was asked about the Elizabeth Turner who married at Hanover, Mass., in 1740 Shadrack³ Keen (*John*², *Josiah*¹). A correspondent informs us that Miss Belle Preston, compiler of the "Bassett-Preston Ancestry," identifies her as a widow, Elizabeth⁴ (Stockbridge) Turner, born in 1702, daughter of Benjamin³ Stockbridge (*Charles*², *John*¹), and widow of Amos⁴ Turner (*Amos*³, *John*², *Humphrey*¹), and states that she was living in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1747,—“Elizabeth Keen who had been a widow Turner.”

These facts make it impossible that she could have been the Elizabeth Keen who in 1744 married Joshua Sprague of Abington, Mass., and this helps to clear the path for the theory advanced that Elizabeth (Keen) Sprague was a daughter of Ephraim² Keen, which has much circumstantial evidence to support it.

Inter-Colony Migrations

Samuel Spaulding of Batemans Ferry, Dutchess Co., N. Y., husbandman, for £20, conveys to John Hubbard Jr., of Pomfret, Conn., husbandman, 30 acres of land in Canterbury, Conn., bounded by said Hubbard, Spaulding and Dr. Joseph Williams; 28 Feb. 1745-46; signs with a “K” mark; recorded 1748; witnessed by Phinehas Cady and Benjamin Glazier. (*Canterbury Deeds*, 5:268.)

Isaac Adams of Batemans Precinct, State of New York, for £14, conveys to Abner Adams of Pomfret, husbandman, two acres in Pomfret, as set off to me as part of the estate of Isaac Adams deceased; 8 Feb. 1785: signs; recorded 1785; witnessed by Seth Paine and Joseph Baker. (*Pomfret Deeds*, 7:117.)

Samuel Lawrence, of Killingly, yeoman, for £100, conveys to Abijah Adams, of Waltham, Mass., 20 acres in southeast corner

of Killingly; wife Patience Lawrence releases her right of dower; 21 Nov. 1748; recorded 1750; witnessed by mark of Ebenezer Russell and Barachiah Harndale. (*Killingly Deeds*, 5:161.)

Asa Tyler, of Brooklyn, Conn., appointed guardian, 1 May 1798, to "Septimus Merit," a minor of said Brooklyn and son to "Thomas Merrit," "who now resides in Rowley state of Massachusetts," and said "Septimus Merrit" is about 16 years of age, etc. (*Plainfield District Probate*, 10:160.)

—Winifred Lovering Holman.

Kenyon-Ray-Sands

"I Sarah Sands of block island in the Coliny of Rhodisland in Americah being seventy five years of age or their abouts being their unto desired by Mr Roger Kenyon the son of Roger Kenyon who was subposed to be the son of Roger Kenyon Esquire of mantis shire in lancashear in old ingland being a person of onest and Good reputation do testifie that in the yeare of our lord one thousand six hundred eighty and three did marry or contract in matrimony with Mary Raye the Daughter of Simon Raye senor of block island a fore sd from hose body lawfully begotten and born was Roger Kenyon Juner his first born son now know all Christian people that for the atestation of the sertainty hear of and that the bareer hear of Mr Roger Kenyon is the very same absolute and onely person so begotten and born of the sd Mary the wife of the sd Roger Kenyon I the under-written though in the presence of all mighty God attest that I was present at the labour of mrs Mary Kenyon the wife of Mr Roger Kenyon of Blockisland and so the barer hear of Mr Roger Kenyon whome I have known from that day of his birth to this present time well known to be the same person I then executing the office of a mid wife - - Sarah Sands her mark; entered 30 Mar. 1707. (New Shoreham Records. Copy at R. I. Hist. Soc., 2:425, abstracted for me by Mrs. John Marble.)

—Winifred Lovering Holman.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Edited by PHILIP M. SMITH, B.A., of Washington, D. C.

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QUERIES

183. (a) LAMB. Parentage, date and place of birth wanted of William Lamb who m. Preston, Conn., Dec. 24, 1800, Polly Bliss, dau. of Silas and Judith (Freeman) Bliss.

(b) CHANDLER. Was Roger Chandler who m. Concord, Mass., 1671, Mary Simonds, a son of Roger Chandler who was taxed at New Plymouth, Mass., Jan. 2, 1632/3?

(c) WALKER. Wanted: Parentage and birth record of James Walker, who d. Rockingham, Vt., Dec. 17, 1836, aged 83 years, 3 mos.—*H. L.*

148. LESLIE. Wanted: Parentage of Capt. Alexander Leslie who m. Sarah dau. of Rev. Joshua Tufts who m. Sept. 11, 1741, Abigail Ellery, and resided in Litchfield, N. H., until 1744.—*E. C. H.*

149. (a) CROWELL. Who was the wife of John Crowell, b. Yarmouth, Mass., in 1642, son of Yelverton and Elizabeth Crowell? Was it Hannah Hathaway?

(b) BLANCHARD. Who were the parents of Mary — who m. George Blanchard, b. England, 1622, son of Thomas, the emigrant of Charlestown, Mass.? They removed to Medford, Mass.

(c) WOOLFOLK. Who was the father of Joseph Woolfolk, of Burke and Wilkes counties, North Carolina? He fought in the Revolutionary War and had sons William, John, Austin, Thomas, Joseph and several daughters. Sons, except Joseph, removed to Georgia.—*E. C. W.*

ANSWERS

179. (c) Taking up the case of David⁴ Dunning, it is established that he married (1) Hannah Botsford and (2) Hannah Shepard. The problem is to determine how many of the children were by Hannah Botsford. Fortunately we have a complete list of children with birth dates:

Ann, b. Jan. 11, 1737, m. Francis Barnum.
David, b. Apr. 17, 1738.
Gideon, b. Dec. 19, 1742.
Abijah, b. May 28, 1744.
Amos, b. Dec. 16, 1745, d. 1753.
Richard, b. Apr. 23, 1747.
Silas, b. Nov. —, 1748, d. 1753.

Abigail, b. Aug. 30, 1750, d. 1753.

Ashbel, b. Feb. 22, 1752, d. 1753.

Abigail, b. Nov. 17, 1753, m. Eber Murray.

Silas, b. May 6, 1755.

Hannah, b. ———, m. Colly Hurd.

There is a gap of four years and eight months between David and Gideon, the others being two years or less apart. Gideon is obviously named for his mother's maternal grand father Gideon Allen. It is our conclusion therefore that Hannah Botsford died some time after the birth of David⁵ and that the father married Hannah Shepard late in 1741 or early in 1742.

—Fred Winthrop George, Denver, Colo.

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR A FINCH GENEALOGY

By DONALD LINES JACOBUS, M.A., of New Haven, Conn.

The writer, although he has no personal interest in the Finch family, became intrigued by the difficulty of arranging in proper relationship the early generations of Finches,—perhaps the most difficult family he has studied. It was found, when compiling the material then available, for publication in *Families of Old Fairfield*, that the account set forth in Mr. Mead's history of the town of Greenwich was imperfect and certainly incorrect in some particulars. As opportunity offered, since the publication of the Fairfield work, he has collected further material from record sources, much of it hitherto unpublished. This material is still too incomplete to make possible a genealogy of the Finch family for the first four or five American generations, since several problems require further light from the records. In setting forth this material, the writer's primary object is to aid those who are descended from this family.

There are of course some disadvantages in presenting the source material without at the same time presenting a formally arranged pedigree to help readers to find their way through the labyrinth. However, it possesses one real advantage. The writer is not publishing a "Finch Genealogy" and tacitly assuming that others will accept his *ipse dixit* as to the arrangement of the early generations. Instead, he is saying: "Here is the raw material on which, to a large extent, any acceptable pedigree of the family must be based; reader, build your own pedigree." To those who naively suppose that genealogies are found in the records "ready-made," and that the genealogist's only task is to copy them, the following pages may come as a puzzling surprise. Here are Finch items from some fifty record sources scattered through four colonies and a score of towns; yet a thorough search of the records has not been completed, and the land records of Stamford and Greenwich, Conn., and the records

of several counties in New York State, should be searched exhaustively before a Finch Genealogy can properly be attempted.

We hope that some of our readers who live at too great a distance from the early records to enjoy the thrill of "digging" in the documentary sources for themselves, may find it interesting and instructive to study these Finch records which are printed just as they come from the genealogist's note-book, and to attempt to piece them together into a connected pedigree. Such an exercise will give them a genuine insight into the amount of labor and study which the genealogist has to expend, even after the basic data have been collected, on the arrangement of his material into a connected genealogy.

I. *Records of Massachusetts*, by Shurtleff.

Vol. 1, p. 86. Daniell Fince on a Jury, 3 May 1631.

Vol. 1, p. 92. Danⁿ Fynch a commissioner on estate of "Mr Crispe & his company," 18 Oct. 1631.

Vol. 1, p. 102. John Finch fined, 7 Nov. 1632.

Vol. 1, p. 233. John Finch to receive payments, 5 June 1638.

Vol. 1, p. 234. Katherine, wife of Samuell Finch, to be whipped for speaking against the magistrates, the churches, and the elders, 4 Sept. 1638.

Vol. 1, p. 265. The above Katherine promised to go to the ordinances and to carry herself dutifully to her husband, 4 June 1639.

Vol. 1, p. 283. Attachment against the wife of Sam: Finch, 3 Dec. 1639.

Vol. 1, p. 203. Samuell Finch on a Jury, 19 Sept. 1637.

Vol. 1, p. 297. Gooddy Finch to be severely whipped and kept in prison, 2 June 1640.

Vol. 1, p. 366. Danⁿ Finch, Freeman of Mass., 18 May 1631.

Vol. 1, p. 368. Samⁿ Finch, Freeman of Mass., 14 May 1634.

Vol. 1, p. 369. Abraham Finch, Freeman of Mass., 3 Sept. 1634.

II. *Records of Watertown, Mass.; "Lands, Grants and Possessions."*

P. 8. John Finch granted 4 acres, 28 Feb. 1636 [1636/7].

P. 13. John Finch granted another 4 acres, 26 June 1637.

P. 18. John Finch drew the first lot, and received 91 acres, 10 May 1642.

III. *Roxbury (Mass.) Vital Records.*

Vol. 2, p. 146. Samuell Finch and Judith Potter,* m. 13 Dec. 1654.

* Judith Alward was a maid servant who m. (1) Dec. 1635 John Graves, bur. 15 Nov. 1644; m. (2) 2 June 1646 William Potter, and (3) Samuel Finch; see Savage, Eliot's Roxbury Church Records, etc. Her dau. Hannah Graves, b. 8 Sept. 1636, m. 24 May 1654, John Mayo. Mayo, called her son [see record under V] was really her son-in-law.

Vol. 2, p. 524. Samuel Finch buried 27: 11^m: 1673/4 [27 Jan. 1673/4].

"old Sister" Finch buried 10: 8^m: 1683 [10 Oct. 1683].

IV. *Suffolk County (Mass.) Probate Records.*

Will of Samuel Finch of Roxbury, 1673. Wife Judith. To Roxbury School, 2 acres of salt marsh; £1 to the College. To wife's cousin, Mary [or perhaps Sarah] Frizzell, £8. Land to wife for life, then to Hannah wife of John Mayo of Roxbury.

V. *Suffolk County (Mass.) Deeds.*

Vol. 12, p. 339. Judith Finch, widow of Samuel Finch, late of Roxbury, for £40 which was the proper estate of her son John Mayo of Roxbury (being given to him by William Potter her former husband) which she [Judith] carried with her when she married Samuel Finch, and also in consideration of the great trouble and charge which sd son hath been at in diet, tendance, and other necessary supplies for her comfort in her weak and low condition since the decease of Samuel Finch, her last husband, being almost 9 years; etc.; she as Executrix of the will of sd husband Samuel Finch, hath with the consent of William Gary of Roxbury (an overseer) conveyed to Mayo, etc. 13 Mar. 1682/3.

VI. *Report of Record Commissioners, Boston, vol. 6 (1881); Land and Church Records of Roxbury, Mass.*

P. 5. Samuell Fi[nch], with household of six persons, on list of inhabitants of Roxbury, undated.

P. 6. Sam Finch in a list of owners of realty at Dedham, 20 Jan. 1657/8.

P. 40. Description of lands of Samuell Finch at Roxbury.

P. 79. Samuel Finch named in Rev. John Eliot's record of church members.

P. 181. Samuel Finch died 27 Jan. 1673/4.

P. 185. "Old Sister Finch" died 10 Oct. 1683.

VII. *Wethersfield (Conn.) Land Records.*

Vol. 1, p. 188. "The 2^d month 26 daie 1641 the lands of Abrahm lying in Wethersfeild on Conecticut riuier One pece wheron his howse standeth thirteen aer more or less (ten aer of this was his fathers aventure land) the ends abutt against Broad street Norwest & the land of Ma: Mitchell southeast the side against the howse lotte of that late dan: ffinces southwest & that Now or was M^r Aleotts Noreast." [Other pieces described.]

VIII. *Particular Court Records of Conn.* [Conn. Hist. Society Collections, vol. 22].

P. 137. Abraham Fince was one of several in Wethersfield who had not upheld their houses as the Law requires, 13 Nov. 1654.

P. 178. [Same record given under IX.]

P. 189. Daniel Finch sued Nathaniel Seely and John Cabel, 18 May 1658.

P. 199. Abraham Finch sued Anthony Wright, 17 May 1659.

IX. *Colonial Records of Connecticut.*

Vol. 1, p. 1. Daniell Finch sworn Constable for "Watertowne" [Wethersfield], 26 Apr. 1636.

Vol. 1, p. 445. Inventory of estate of Abraham Finch, taken 3 Sept. 1640. Ordered that widow should hold the estate until the child of Abraham come to age of twenty-one; the widow to "mayntayne the Child, or to comitte him to his Grandfather Abrahā* Fynch, who tenders to educate yt as his owne Coste"; 3 Dec. 1640.

Vol. 1, p. 315. Abrah' Finch, Freeman of Conn., 20 May 1658.

Vol. 2, p. 118. Samuel Finch of Standford [Stamford] propounded for Freeman, 14 Oct. 1669.

X. *Digest of Hartford Probate Records*, by Manwaring.

Vol. 1, p. 113. The estate which Danll ffynch left at ffairfeld [Fairfield] to be committed to his grandchild Abraham ffynch, May 1657, to be preserved for the use of Danll Fynch.

XI. *New Haven Colony Records.*

Vol. 1, p. 23. An Indian was condemned to be executed, 29 Oct. 1639, for the murder of Abraham Finch and others.

Vol. 2, p. 67. "Finch" was one of the Stamford men reported to be not favorable to the New Haven government, 22 Mar. 1653.

Vol. 2, p. 75. John Finch senio* [of Stamford] testified, 26 Apr. 1654.

Vol. 2, p. 325. Isaac Finch [of Stamford] testified, 15 Oct. 1659.

Vol. 2, p. 487. Goodwife Finch to be paid something out of Westerhouse's estate, 25 May 1663.

XII. *New Haven Town Records.*

Vol. 1, p. 129. Jonathan Marsh and Widdow Fuller (his sister) gave security for the portion of her child, 1 June 1652.

Vol. 1, p. 292. "She that was widdow Fuller, now y^e wife of

* Reasons for believing that the clerk wrote Abraham here in error for Daniel were printed in *Families of Old Fairfield*, vol. 1, pp. 718-720.

John Finch, who liues at Westchester, is come into y^e Towne," to get medical care from Mr. Winthrop for her lame child; and is now pregnant; 4 Dec. 1656.

Vol. 1, p. 315. Goodwife Finch desired the Court to help her "wth something out of M^r Westerhouses estate," 2 June 1657.

Vol. 2, p. 53. The debt to Goodwife ffinch from Westerhouse's estate came up again, 7 July 1663.

Vol. 2, p. 132. Mary fuller, daughter of goodw: ffinch, was guilty of a flirtation with John Clarke, Feb. 1664/5.

XIII. *New London County Court Records.*

Vol. 2, p. 25. Last will of Abraham Finch presented 5 June 1667 by John Westall, who was appointed Adm'r. It consisted of two documents, both dated 20 Nov. 1666. One begins, "Mother I have taken with me in the Catch five barrels of beef," etc., and remembers her and his sister Hannah. The other gives "to thee mine owne dearest Lydia Beamont" his book debts, two mares at Wethersfield, and livestock "which I have at Fairefield."

XIV. *Huntington (Long Island) Town Records.**

Vol. 1, p. 98. Samuell Davis now of fairefeild sold to John finch of huntington, a home lot, 23 Mar. 1667; witnessed by Cornelius Hull and Stephen Jarvis.

Vol. 1, p. 189. John Richbell, formerly of Oyster Bay, now Mamaroneck, sold to Isaac Nickolls and John finch of huntington, 28 Apr. 1672.

Vol. 1, p. 246. Isaac Nichols sold his share of above to John finch of huntington, no date given; witnessed by Steven Jarvis and Eliasaph Preston.

Vol. 1, p. 66. Caleb Wood of huntington sold to Samuell Davis of Southampton, L. I., 12 May 1666.

Vol. 1, p. 113. John ffinch was granted land by the Town, 1 Jan. 1668.

Vol. 1, p. 87. Suit brought Sept. 1666 by the Inhabitants of Huntington against Robert Ceely concerning the ownership of Eaton's Neck. Mary wife of Samll Davis affirmed that if Mr. Eaton had any right, etc. John ffinch [both Sr. and Jr.] testified.

Vol. 1, p. 290. John Finch Sr. of Huntington conveyed to George Boldin of the same, 25 Mar. 1681.

Vol. 1, p. 310. John finch of Huntington, husbandman, conveyed to Nicolas Elles of Huntington, reserving liberty to live in the house with "Nicollas Elles and mary his wife," if Nicollas builds; if Nicollas sells, I or my son John finch J^{ur} to have the first refusal; 15 July 1681.

* We have omitted three references to Gabriel "Finch," a weaver, 1663-1666, since this man was really named Linch or Lynch.

Vol. 1, p. 323. John Finch Sr. of Huntington, mariner, conveyed to son-in-law Nicollas Elles; 13 Nov. 1681.

Vol. 1, p. 325. John ffinch of Huntington, mariner, having bought from "Samuell davis then of fairefeild," a lot in Huntington, and conveyed part to my son-in-law Nicolas Elles, I give the remainder after my decease to my son John ffinch Jun^r; 30 Nov. 1681.

Vol. 1, p. 353. 2 Jan. 1682/3. Complaint made that John finch sen^r is "deprived in some measure of his Intuelectals, and y^t he is very subject to swoounding fits; And y^t he is very much given to extravegent courses of drinking strong drink," and his estate was committed to the care of the Constable and Overseers.

Vol. 1, p. 327. John Finch Jr. of Huntington sold to Edward Higby, 6 Oct. 1683.

Vol. 1, p. 374. John Finch Sr. of Huntington sold to Edward Higby, 6 Oct. 1683.

Vol. 1, p. 432. John ffinch Senior died 19 June 1685. [The index, p. 566, says "90 years old," but *no statement of age is made in the record*, and we should guess him nearer 60.]

XV. *Oyster Bay (Long Island) Town Records.*

Vol. 1, p. 41. John ffinch signed a covenant with others as an "Inhabiter" of Oyster Bay, 16 Sept. 1661.

Vol. 1, p. 46. John finch "of fairfield on ye Main" sold five acres to John Dickenson of Oyster Bay, 12 Jan. 1665/6.

Vol. 1, p. 578. John ffinch witnessed a deed signed by Thomas fforman of Jerusalem, L. I., 23 June 1690.

Vol. 2, p. 704. Order of the New York Council, 17 May 1672, concerning a difference between Jn^o ffinch of Huntington and several persons of Oyster Bay with regard to drift whales cast upon the beach. [The right of Finch had been acquired with Nichols from Richbell; see XIV.]

XVI. *Records of Jamaica, Long Island.*

Vol. 1, p. 25. Ffrancis Ffinch was an appraiser for the Minister's Rate, 1 Dec. 1663.

Vol. 1, p. 96. The will of Richard Bratnell of Rustdorp [Jamaica], 1 Feb. 1662/3, gave his home lot to "Ffrancis Ffinch My Kinsman"; witnessed by Daniell Denton and John Sticklan; proved 6 Mar. 1663.

Vol. 2, p. 289. Ffrancis Ffinch was on a rate list about 1681.

XVII. *Abstracts of Wills, New York* [New York Historical Society].

Vol. 2, p. 243. John Ellison, Sr., by will proved 30 Dec. 1721,

gave £100 to "my sister, Elizabeth Finch," and £50 to her two daughters.

Vol. 2, p. 409. John Marsh, "at present of New York, millwright, being sick," by will dated 12 Jan. 1712/13 gave all his estate to "my cousin, John Finch, of New York, shopkeeper, during his life, and then to his wife Elizabeth, for life, and then to his children, Anne and Sarah," with a trivial legacy to "my cousin, William Marsh, of Newport."

Vol. 11, p. 13. Margaret Key, of New York, widow, being very aged, by will dated 11 Sept. 1713, proved July 1714, gave her house, land, and other estate, to "the two children of Captain John Finch, of New York, merchant, viz.: Ann and Sarah," and made Capt. John Finch executor.

Vol. 3, p. 390. Samuel Banks of North Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., will dated 15 Jan. 1742, proved 31 Mar. 1743, named dau. Hannah Finch (under age).

Vol. 4, p. 214; Vol. 16, p. 174. Isaac Finch of Goshen, Orange County, will dated 15 June 1748, proved 18 Apr. 1749; wife; sons Abraham, Daniel, John, and Nathaniel; daus. Hannah, Ruth and Elizabeth; son Solomon (under age); son Samuel; son Isaac (Exec'r); rights of land which I have by my father, Abraham Finch, lying in the Patent of Wawayanda; rights of land which fell to me by my father, Abraham Finch, and my grandfather, Isaac Finch, in Stanford in New England.

Vol. 5, p. 433. Administration on the estate of Abraham Finch of Orange Co. granted to wife Mary and brother Daniel, 19 Aug. 1757.

XVIII. *Hempstead (Long Island) Town Records.*

Vol. 2, p. 479. The Town granted liberty to Mr. John Finch, 5 Apr. 1715, to set up a fulling mill on the stream where John Mash [Marsh] formerly had a fulling mill. Grant of the same was made 29 Apr. 1726 to Henry Seaman "on ye same tearms that Mr. John Finch had it."

XIX. *New Haven (Conn.) Vital Records.*

Vol. 1, p. 80. Samuell, son of nathanel Finch, b. 17 Feb. 1691.

Vol. 1, p. 73. Daniell, son of nathⁿ Finch, b. 19 May 1694.

Vol. 1, p. 228. Gideon, son of Daniel Finch Jun^r, b. 13 Oct. 1743.

Vol. 1, p. 231. Daniel Finch Jun^r and Jerusha Bartholomew, m. 20 Oct. 1742 by Rev. Mr. Stiles.

Vol. 1, p. 287. Rebeckah, dau. of Danⁿ Finch Jun^r, b. 27 Feb. 1745/6.

Elieazer, son of Danⁿ: Finch Ju^r, b. 17 Feb. 1747/8.

Vol. 1, p. 297. Joseph, son of Daniel Finch, b. 1 or 2 Mar. 1728/9.

Vol. 1, p. 305. Anna, dau. of Dan^l Finch, b. 3 Mar. 1727/8.
Lydia, dau. of Dan^l Finch, b. 1 Apr. 1736.

Vol. 1, p. 319. Ebenezer Finch and Avis Batchelder of New Haven, m. Jan. 1745/6 by Deodate Davenport, J. P.

Vol. 1, p. 322. Elem Ludinton and Anna Finch of New Haven, m. 5 May 1748 by Deodate Davenport, J. P.

Vol. 1, p. 301. Abigail, dau. of Eben^r Finch, b. 18 June 1747.
Eben^r, son of Eben^r Finch, b. Jan. 1748/9.
Caleb, son of Eben^r Finch, b. 11 Jan. 1750/1.

Vol. 1, p. 349. Avis, dau. of Eben^r. Finch, b. 26 Oct. 1755.
Anna, dau. of Eben^r. Finch, b. 26 Oct. 1757.

Vol. 1, p. 440. Ebenezer Finch d. 1 Nov. 1758.

XX. *New Haven County Court Records.*

Vol. 1, pp. 217, 228. 29 Nov. 1693. Nath^l finch of the Ironworkes [East Haven] was married 16 Aug. 1693 by M^r Sam^l Sherman of Stratford to Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Hemingway, without her father's consent or proper publication of the banns. Finch had been the lawful husband of Elizabeth's deceased sister, so the marriage was considered unlawful. Finch was fined £5 and held under bond of £100 to appear before the Court of Assistants at Hartford. Hemingway engaged payment of fine and went on Finch's bond.

Vol. 2, p. 485. Judgment against Abraham Ffinch of stanford in behalf of John Dunbar, 6 May 1712.

Vol. 2, p. 82. Nathaniel Finch of Branford complained against Samuell Johnson, Jr., of New Haven, for profane cursing, 17 Feb. 1701/2.

Vol. 2, p. 99. Nathaniel Finch of Branford fined for excessive drinking and cursing, 4 Aug. 1702.

Vol. 2, p. 100. Samuell Hemingway and Elizabeth Hemingway appointed guardians, 10 Aug. 1702, to the child she had by Nathaniel Finch in the marriage which was declared null by the Court of Assistants.

XXI. *Branford (Conn.) Land (and Vital) Records.*

Land, Vol. 2, p. 346. John, son of Nath^l and Mary ffince, b. 20 10br [Dec.] 1699.

Nath^l, son of Nath^l and Mary ffince, b. 25 8br [Oct.] 1701.

Lydia, dau. of Nath^l and Mary ffince, b. 19 Apr. 1705.

Vital, Vol. 1, p. 67. Joseph Elwell and Lydia Finch, both of Branford, m. 2 Jan. 1728/9 by Sam^l Russell.

XXII. *Stamford (Conn.) Town (and Vital) Records, Volume I.*

- P. 5. "Dan ffinch" was in the list of [Wethersfield] men who promised to remove with Rev. Richard Denton to start the plantation at Rippowams [Stamford], May 1641.
- P. 6. Grant from the Town to "Jo ffinch," Oct. 1642.
- P. 19. John Finch d. 5 7 [Sept.] 1657.
- P. 74. John Green and Martha finch, m. 7 [Sept.] 1658.
Jsac Finch and Elizabeth basset, m. 8 [Oct.] 1658.
- P. 76. Abraham, son of Isac finch, b. 5 July 1665 (before day).
Elizabeth, dau. of Jsa^c ffinch, b. 14 Nov. 1669.
Martha, dau. of Jsac Finch, b. 19 June 1672.
- P. 95. [S]amuel finch and Sarah Gold, m. 1 Dec. 1692.
[Obad]iah Seelly and Susaⁿa ffinch, m. 1 Dec. 1692.
- P. 98. John, son of Jsac finch, b. 20 9^{mo} [Nov.] 1659.
[—], son of Jsac finch, b. 12 Apr. 1662.
- P. 101. Jonathan Holly and Sarah ffinch, m. 2 Dec. 168[6].
- P. 102. Rebeca, dau. of Jsaak ffinch, b. 17 Mar. 1682/3.
Sarah, dau. of Jsaak ffinch, b. 23 11^{mo} [Jan.] 1686 [1686/7].
Jacob, son of Jsaak ffinch, b. 9 Oct. 1691, d. 15 2^{mo} [Apr.] 1702.
- P. 104. Samu^{el}l Blachley and Abigall finch, m. 6 Apr. 1699.
- P. 106. Jonathan Newman and Sarah Finch, m. 1 Dec. 1714 by Mr Sam^l Peck Justice.
Jsaac Bishop and Susannah Finch, m. in Stamford 22 Day 1718 [*sic*] by Rev. Mr Jn^o Davenport.
- P. 113. Joseph finch and Elizabeth Austin, m. 23 Nov. [1670].
- P. 114. Samu^{el}l finch gave receipt for his wife's portion from estate of Simon Hoyt, 2^d month 1665 [Apr. 1665].
- P. 122. Beniamin, son of Jsack ffinch, b. 29 June 1695.
Joseph finch and Abigall seely, m. 7 Aug. 1703.
Mary, dau. of Sam^l and Sarah finch Jun^r, b. 2 Mar. 1692/3.
Susanah, dau. of Sam^l and Sarah finch Jun^r, b. 3 Mar. 1693/4.
Sarah, dau. of Sam^l and Sarah finch Jun^r, b. 25 Sept. 1695.
Abigaill, dau. of Sam^l and Sarah finch Jun^r, b. 15 July 1697.
hanah, dau. of Sam^l and Sarah finch Jun^r, b. 23 Mar. 1700/1.
Martha, dau. of Sam^l and Sarah finch Jun^r, b. 23 July 1703.
Joseph, son of Joseph and Abigail finch, b. 6 Aug. 1704.

- Jseak ffinch and Mary Rundle, m. 27 Apr. 1704.
 bethiah, dau. of Jseak and Mary ffinch, b. 26 Feb.
 1704/5.
 Benjamin, son of Joseph ffinch, b. 8 Oct. 1707.
- P. 123. John How and Comfort Finch, m. in Stamford 27
 July 1710 by Mr Samuel Hait, J. P.
- P. 126. Widow sarah Finch d. in stamford 19 Mar. 1712/3.
 Sarah and Abigail, daus. of Sam^l and Sarah Finch,
 d. 23 Jan. 1715.
- P. 129. Nathan Hait and Mary Finch, m. in Stamford by his
 Honrd ffather Mr Samuel Hait Decon, 3 June 1714.
- P. 132. John, son of John and sarath [*sic*] ffinch, b. in Green-
 wich, 28 June 1720.
- P. 135. an: finch d. 9 Nov. 1703.
 Samuell finch sen^r d. 23 Apr. 1698.
- P. 137. Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph and Abigail ffinch, b. 23
 Sept. 1710.
- P. 147. David Mitchell sued Joⁿ ffensh for a debt, 1647.
- P. 153. Jefferry fferis sued John ffensh, 13 Feb. 1648
 [1648/9].

XXIII. *Stamford (Conn.) Land Records.*

Vol. A, p. 36. On 27:11^m:84 [27 Jan. 1684/5], William Potter, ae. 75 or thereabouts, testified that he bought that lot which Danil Scolfield now lives upon of Goodman Ffinch "weh was Isaak Ffinch & Samuel Ffinches father, & yt the foresaid John Ffinch" told him "yt ye piece of medow was given to John Ogden & therefore ye said Ffinch did now sell ye lot as aforesaid to me," William Potter.

Vol. A, p. 152. Abraham Finch of Stamford sold to Samuel Finch of the same, 24 June 1675; witnesses, John Finch and Jerimiah Andrews.

Vol. A, p. 152. Elisha Holly sold to Abraham Finch of Stamford, 17 Mar. 1684; and Abraham Finch assigned same to John Finch, son of John Finch of Huntington.

Vol. A, p. 153. Abraham Finch of Stamford sold to John Finch of Stamford, 4 Mar. 1683; witnessed by Samuel Finch.

Vol. A, p. 153. Samuel Finch of Stamford conveyed to brother Abraham Finch of the same, 3 Dec. 1686.

Vol. A, p. 170. Isack Finch Sr. of Stamford conveyed to brother Samuel Finch's son Joseph, 26 Feb. 1698/9.

Vol. A, p. 170. Abraham Finch of Stamford conveyed to Isaac Finch Jr. of Stamford, 27 Feb. 1698/9.

Vol. A, p. 337. John Finch Jr. conveyed "for fatherly affection" to son-in-law [stepson] Joseph Webb, 1 Feb. 1699/1700.

Vol. A, p. 405. Isaac Finch and Ann Finch of Stamford, by

order of Assembly administrators on the estate of Isaac Finch Sr. dec'd, sold realty, 27 Aug. 1703.

Vol. A, p. 406. Isaac and Ann Finch, Adm'rs, sold to Abraham Finch Sr. and Samuell Blackly, both of Stamford, 25 Aug. 1703.

Vol. A, p. 358. Isaak Finch Sr. of Stamford gave to son Abraham Finch of same, on condition that he give my son Jacob Finch a good cow, 20 Jan. 1700/1.

Vol. A, p. 360. Agreement of Abraham Finch Jr. with his brother Iseak Finch Jr., both of Stamford, 14 Mar. 1700/1.

Vol. B, p. 280. John Finch of New York City, shopkeeper, conveyed to John Webster of Stamford, land "in ye first devident," 6 Mar. 1707.

Vol. B, p. 378. John Finch of New York City, merchant, conveyed to son John Finch of Stamford, 10 July 1714.

Vol. C, p. 136. John Finch of Stamford conveyed to John Clock of Stamford, right from my father Capt. John Finch late of Stamford dec'd, being the whole of his right in the second division, 4 Jan. 1727/8.

Vol. B, p. 107. Joseph Finch of Stamford conveyed to Daniel Weed of Stamford, with consent of Abigail my wife and also with the consent of my honored mother, Sarah Finch, 11 Feb. 1711/12.

Vol. B, p. 234. Abraham Finch of Stamford sold to Jonas Weed of same, 12 acres 3 rods, 9 Mar. 1714/15.

Vol. B, p. 307. Abraham Finch of Stamford sold to Isaac Quintard of same, 3 acres with house, 22 Aug. 1715.

Vol. E, p. 308. John and Sarah Finch of Stamford, for £360, to Israel Lockwood, land belonging to said Sarah, 5 Sept. 1750.

Vol. E, p. 204. Isaac Finch of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., to "my Loveing unkle Benjamin Finch Living in North Castel. . . I being heir at law to my Grand father Isaac Finch Deceased," conveys all rights, 24 Aug. 1747.

Vol. F, p. 272. John Seely, Gideon Seely, Abijah Seely, James Seely, Hezekiah Weed and Mary Weed alias Seely his wife, and James Finch and Abigail Finch alias Seely his wife, all of Stamford, conveyed to Elisha Leeds of same, land in Canaan parish that was set out to our Brother Stephen Seely of Stamford, dec'd, 11 Jan. 1758.

Vol. G, p. 343. James Finch late of Stamford, now of Crump Pond, Westchester Co., N. Y., conveyed to Titus Finch of Stamford, 23 Dec. 1763.

Vol. G, p. 362. James and Abigail Finch of Stamford conveyed to David Stevens, Jr., of same, land bounded west and south on Abijah Seeley, east on land set to the Heirs of Susanna who was the first wife of the said David Stevens, Jr., 18 June 1761.

Vol. H, p. 265. John Finch of Stamford conveyed to Edmund Lockwood of Stamford.

Vol. I, p. 181. John Finch and Abigail Finch late Abigail Buxton his wife, of Winthrops Patent in Brookhaven, Suffolk Co., N. Y., sold part of homestead of dec'd father Moses Buxton, 23 Nov. 1774.

XXIV. *Land Records of Norwalk, Conn.*

Vol. 4, p. 183. Stephen DeLancey of New York City sold to John Edwards of Fairfield and Nathaniell Fince of Branford, 7 May 1707.

Vol. 4, p. 183. Indenture between John Edwards of Fairfield and Nathaniell Finch, late of Branford, now of Norwalk, June 1709.

Vol. 5, p. 65. Samuell Fince of Norwalk conveyed to John Taylor, right in land from father Nathaniell Fince late of Norwalk dec'd, set to my Mother in Law Mary Fince now of East Haven for her Dowry, 25 Aug. 1718.

Vol. 8, p. 160. Partition, 16 June 1737, between John Taylor Sr. (two parts, by purchase from Samuel Fince), Noah Taylor (one part, by purchase from Nathaniel Fince), and one part "belonging to y^e two Children of Joseph Elwell of Branford (viz. Joseph and Thankfull) which he had by his Wife Lidia Deceas^d daughter to M^r Nathaniel Fince Late of Norwalk Deceas^d," 16 June 1737.

Vol. 8, p. 413. Nathaniel Finch and Hannah his wife, one of the daughters of Capt. John Raymond late of Norwalk dec'd, conveyed to brethren John, Lemuel, Jabez, Asael, Elijah, and Zuriel Raymond, sons of Capt. John, 27 Nov. 1739.

Vol. 10, p. 166. Samuel Finch of Fairfield conveyed for love to son John Finch, 4 Mar. 1748/9.

XXV. *Fairfield (Conn.) Probate Records.*

Vol. 1, p. 37. Prenuptial agreement, 25 Dec. 1657, between Daniel Finch and Elizabeth widow of John Thomson; she was dead in 1658.

Vol. 2, p. 18. Will of Daniel Finch of Fairfield, 5 Mar. 1666/7, proved 16 Mar. 1666/7; to son Nathaniel, under 18, "my books"; 40 shillings to grandson Abraham Finch; 20 shillings to Roger Knap's wife; 10 shillings to Joseph James' wife; £7 to Henry Castel's wife; 20 shillings apiece "unto the Two Children that be with ther Mother"; Wife; 10 shillings to John Sturgis; of Nathaniel, he said, "his mother shall give him." Witnesses, John Sturgis, Henry Castle. Inventory taken 11 Mar. 1666/7.

[To be continued]

BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by GILBERT H. DOANE, B.A., of Madison, Wis.

[Only genealogical books can be reviewed. Those desiring a review should send a copy to Mr. Doane, 2006 Chadbourn Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.]

Pedigrees of some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants, Vol. I, compiled by Marcellus D. R. von Redlich, Ph.D., LL.D., published by The Order of the Crown of Charlemagne, P. O. Box 53, Old Post Office Annex, Chicago, Ill. Price, \$17.50.

In 1935 there appeared an important and critical book in German by Prof. Dr. Eric Brandenburg, giving fourteen generations of the descendants of the Great Emperor, entitled "Die Nachkommen Karls des Grossen." Prof. Brandenburg opens his introduction with these words: "Charles the Great has been dead for more than a thousand years, but his blood still flows in the veins of uncounted thousands of persons. Not merely princes and great nobles but also middle class families can trace their ancestral line, with greater or less sureness back to the Great Emperor."

In America the genealogical public is divided into two schools. One, unfortunately the larger, is utterly ignorant of mediæval research and without any critical knowledge of source evidence; it accepts without question the wildest and most inaccurate statements and will swear by any pedigree, no matter how erroneous it may be, provided it has once appeared in print. The other, a smaller group, equally ignorant of mediæval genealogy and its sources, denies that a mediæval pedigree can be constructed with any degree of accuracy. Both views are equally wrong, but the latter is far less dangerous than the former. The truth is that mediæval pedigrees of the highest accuracy and authority may be constructed by scholars, who possess sufficient knowledge of mediæval source material and the proper critical spirit to test each link with the necessary care. Such pedigrees, when drawn up, are not only of the greatest interest but are also of the highest historical value. Naturally such pedigrees are comparatively few in number as compared with the spurious ones which are foisted upon the public.

In America, for more than fifty years at frequent intervals numerous compilations, purporting to give the mediæval ancestry of living persons have appeared. None of those hitherto printed in this country have possessed the slightest value as Mr. Jacobus has already pointed out in a previous issue of *The American Genealogist*. They have been compiled, as a commercial venture, from secondary compilations of more or less

doubtful accuracy by persons who had neither the knowledge or the critical ability to deal with the genealogy of the Middle Ages.

It is a great joy, therefore, to at last have a book of this sort, compiled by a competent scholar such as Marcellus von Redlich, a distinguished Hungarian scholar, now living in Chicago; it is the first book of this sort, printed in this country, which can be relied upon. The book, besides giving the well known descents of the various royal houses of Europe from the great central figure of the Middle Ages, contains, as is to be expected in a book compiled here, the pedigrees of a large number of Americans of English descent, who can trace to the Great Charles. The pedigrees have been based upon a careful examination of source material and upon the best compilations of able and serious scholars and is, at long last, not a book printed for commercial purposes but one in which accuracy has been the first requirement. It would have been more ideal if the authorities for each pedigree had been printed but this was considered impossible because of lack of space. It is evident that the pedigrees have been drawn up after a careful study of the proper authorities. In this country the early emigrants through whom royal descents may be traced are pretty well known to serious genealogists. The pedigrees in this book go back through such emigrants, so far as New England is concerned, and also through such Southern settlers, so far as this reviewer can see, although his knowledge of Southern genealogy is more restricted.

In Baron von Redlich's book then, we have, for the first time, an American book of its kind, which measures up to the standards set by modern scientific genealogy. No student of mediæval genealogy can afford to be without it. As it is marked Vol. I, it is to be hoped that the succeeding volumes will be forthcoming in due course. The excellent foreword is by that veteran genealogist, the Rev. Arthur Adams, Ph.D., F.S.A., of Hartford, which is in itself enough to commend the book to all American genealogical students.

It is remarkable how few serious errors one finds, when one considers the vast amount of material covered. Undoubtedly the most serious defect is the failure to cite authorities for each pedigree. A brief list of the authorities relied upon to prove each pedigree inserted after each one should not add greatly to the bulk or expense. The lack of uniformity in the spelling of foreign names, the failure to include the latest members of present day royalty, and the omission of some of their cadet branches, are undoubtedly defects but they are certainly not of major importance.

There are, however, several more serious errors. In the pedigree of the Dukes of Somerset (pp. 224-225) the 15th Duke is

made the father of the 16th Duke. In fact the 15th Duke died without issue and was succeeded by a distant kinsman.* The pedigree of the Washingtons of Surry County, Va. (pp. 232-3) states that the emigrant to Virginia, John Washington, was the son of Sir John Washington of Thrapston, Co. Northants. I am informed by Horace Lee Washington, F. R. Hist. S., the leading authority on the Washingtons, that this John died in England; and in the same pedigree William Butler is described as of "Tighes," Co. Sussex (p. 232) instead as of "Tees" in Cuckfield parish in that county. The line of descent of the Castellane family (p. 251) is deduced from one Bertillon of Arles, who is called a son of Theobald of Arles by Bertha, daughter of King Lothaire of Lorraine. No such son is known to Prof. Dr. Brandenburg, the leading authority upon the early descendants of Charlemagne, and it would seem that further study of this point is required before it can be accepted. It may be noted, however, that the author has given us a *caveat* in a footnote that he has not checked this pedigree. On page 124 the Weston descent is derived from Otto the Illustrious, Duke of Saxony, and his wife, Hedwig, daughter of the Emperor Arnulf. They were the parents of the German King Henry the Fowler. This is the old and formerly accepted version, but Prof. Brandenburg points out (p.x, *Die Nachkommen* &c) that the parentage of Hedwig is uncertain† and adds that no German King or Roman Emperor from the death of Lewis the Child (911) down to Henry III the Black (1017-1056) can be said to have a proved descent from Charlemagne. However, as the family also descends from the house of Vermandois, the matter, in this particular case, does not affect the Weston descent from the Great Emperor. When (p. viii) in the preface we are told that armorial bearings originated "about the time of the First Crusade" one cannot but feel that the birth of armory has been placed at least half a century too soon. In England, at all events, the first armorial seal known, that of de Clare, dates from the middle of the twelfth century and arms did not come into general use before the end of that century and the beginning of the next. The same is true, I believe, in the Continental countries. However, these are but slight matters in comparison with the general accuracy of the book. It is attractively bound and printed with good type upon high grade paper. There is an excellent index.

—G. Andrews Moriarty, A.M., LL.B., F.S.A.

* It is understood that the author is rectifying this error.—D. L. J.

† A study of the chronology indicates that Hedwig belonged to the same generation as Arnulf and could scarcely be his daughter.—D. L. J.